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**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Michigan Association**

FOR THE

**Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis**

**1911**



**OUR SLOGAN:**

**No Tuberculosis in Michigan in 1920**













FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Michigan Association for the  
Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis

1911

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CONTAINING

Statement of Work Accomplished—Report of Convention at  
Ann Arbor—Report of Local Associations—State  
Needs—Work of Allied Societies and  
Report of Secretary and  
Treasurer.

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*A Brief of the Year's Work*

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SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY

CAROL F. WALTON  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

*December 31, 1911*







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# OFFICERS—1911

## OFFICERS

Honorary President, ex-officio, Governor Chase S. Osborn	
President	Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor
First Vice-President	Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit
Second Vice-President	Dr. E. T. Abrams, Dollar Bay
Secretary	Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor
Treasurer	Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit, Chairman	
Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit	Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids
Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor	Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo
The President and the Secretary, ex-officio	

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Term Expires 1912

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Kalamazoo	Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit
Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Jr., Detroit	Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids
Dr. William DeLano, Grand Rapids	Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor

### Term Expires 1913

Dr. F. W. Garber, Muskegon	Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair
Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit	Dr. W. F. Jerome, Hillsdale
Mr. David E. Heineman, Detroit	Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo

### Term Expires 1914

Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo	Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Detroit
Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit	Mr. M. L. Murray, Lansing
Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids	Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie

### Term Expires 1915

Dr. Edward T. Abrams, Dollar Bay	Dr. F. W. Shumway, Detroit
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton	Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit
Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor	Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor

### Term Expires 1916

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton	Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit
Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit	Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor
Mrs. Wm. B. Williams, Lapeer	Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings

## COMMITTEES

### Publicity

Dr. F. R. Waldron, Ann Arbor	Dr. A. W. Hewlett, Ann Arbor
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### Legislation

Hon. Luke Lagers, Holland	Mr. Stanley Parkhill, Owosso
Mrs. Frances W. Smith, Hastings	Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing
Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, Kalamazoo	Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor
Mrs. Wm. B. Williams, Lapeer	

### Life Members

Mrs. William A. McGraw, Detroit	Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids
Mrs. Charles P. Larned, Detroit	Mr. James McNaughton, Calumet
Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton	Mr. Fred M. Hodge, Kalamazoo
Mr. Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson	

### Insignia

Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit
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### Exhibit

Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing	Mr. Thomas S. Ainge, Lansing
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#### LIFE MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. T. Barbour, Birmingham.  
Mrs. E. T. Barbour, Detroit.  
Mrs. Joseph Bayer, Detroit.  
Mrs. J. H. Brady, Detroit.  
Mrs. Arthur H. Buhl, Detroit.  
Mrs. T. D. Buhl, Detroit.  
Mrs. L. Bowen, Detroit.  
Miss Elizabeth Champe, Detroit.  
Mrs. E. H. Doyle, Detroit.  
Mr. George H. Ducharme, Detroit.  
Miss Ducey, Detroit.  
Mrs. Francis T. Dwyer, Detroit.  
Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit.  
Miss Stella D. Ford, Detroit.  
Mr. Bernard Ginsberg, Detroit.  
Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.  
Mr. J. F. Hartz, Detroit.  
Mrs. David Heineman, Detroit.  
Mrs. W. G. Henry, Detroit.  
Mr. J. L. Hudson, Detroit.  
Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit.  
Mrs. W. F. May, Detroit.  
Mrs. Wm. A. McGraw, Detroit.  
Mrs. Tracy McGregor, Detroit.  
Mrs. John S. Newberry, Detroit.  
Mrs. J. Stoughton Newberry, Detroit.  
Mr. Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit.  
Mrs. E. D. Stair, Detroit.  
Mrs. H. N. Torrey, Detroit.  
Mr. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.  
Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.  
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton.  
Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton.  
Miss Frances Hubbard, Houghton.  
Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.  
Mr. R. E. Olds, Lansing.  
Mrs. F. M. Thoms, Lansing.

#### STATE MEMBERS, 1911.

Dr. C. M. Williams, Alpena.  
Rev. P. M. Dawson, Ann Arbor.  
Mr. W. W. Barber, AuSable.  
Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, AuSable.  
Mrs. E. F. Loud, AuSable.  
Mr. G. B. Loud, AuSable.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



*Courtesy Howell Sanatorium.*

MICHIGAN AND HILLCREST COTTAGES.

MICHIGAN SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, HOWELL.



RECEPTION HALL, STATE SANATORIUM.



*Courtesy Howell Sanatorium.*  
DINING ROOM, STATE SANATORIUM.



Mr. H. K. Loud, AuSable  
 Mrs. H. K. Loud, AuSable.  
 Miss Roxanne Loud, AuSable.  
 Mr. Dan McCuaig, AuSable.  
 Mrs. Dan McCuaig, AuSable.  
 Mrs. H. S. Gray, Benton Harbor.  
 Mrs. Milton Hinckley, Benton Harbor.  
 Mrs. Frank Moore, Benton Harbor.  
 Mrs. H. D. Poole, Benton Harbor.  
 Miss Maude Van Syckle, Detroit.  
 Mrs. C. P. Doyle, Frankfort.  
 Dr. J. W. Lenninger, Gladwin.  
 Miss Ethel M. McCormick, Grand Rapids.  
 Mrs. Elnora Chamberlain, Hartford.  
 Dr. F. L. Morris, Lake Odessa.  
 Mr. William E. Brown, Lapeer.  
 W. J. Kay, Lapeer.  
 Dr. W. C. Kinietz, Lapeer.  
 Mrs. Lucy White Williams, Lapeer.  
 Mrs. G. W. Goodenough, Ludington.  
 Mrs. George Higbee, Marquette.  
 Mrs. H. J. Markham, Oscoda.  
 Mrs. Moses Marks, Oscoda.  
 Mrs. George D. McNichol, Oscoda.  
 Miss Inez Rix, Oscoda.  
 Mr. Cy H. Davis, St. Clair.  
 Dr. A. H. Eber, St. Clair.  
 Dr. H. E. Ewart, St. Clair.  
 Rev. James F. Friar, St. Clair.  
 Mr. H. A. Hopkins, St. Clair.  
 Mrs. Mark Hopkins, St. Clair.  
 Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair.  
 Mr. David P. Inglis, St. Clair.  
 Mr. Russ S. Jenks, St. Clair.  
 Rev. Samuel Jennings, St. Clair.  
 Mr. C. F. Moore, St. Clair.  
 Mr. F. Moore, Sr., St. Clair.  
 Mr. Frank Moore, Jr., St. Clair.  
 Mr. F. W. Moore, St. Clair.  
 Mr. R. R. Moore, St. Clair.  
 Mr. E. H. Recor, St. Clair.  
 Mr. John Schlinkert, St. Clair.  
 Mr. Walter S. Shaw, St. Clair.  
 Dr. A. E. Thompson, St. Clair.  
 Mr. B. R. Whipple, St. Clair.  
 Mr. H. W. Whiting, St. Clair.  
 Mr. G. E. Wolvin, St. Clair.  
 Mrs. M. Weller, St. Johns.  
 Dr. C. H. McKain, Vicksburg.

## TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN MICHIGAN FOR 1911

AS REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

STATE AND COUNTIES	Cases <i>reported</i>	Deaths <i>reported</i>	STATE AND COUNTIES	Cases <i>reported</i>	Deaths <i>reported</i>
State .....	5401	2640	Keweenaw .....	23	8
Alcona .....	4	2	Lake .....	4	2
Alger .....	7	5	Lapeer .....	34	12
Allegan .....	49	32	Leelanau .....	17	10
Alpena .....	27	24	Lenawee .....	71	32
Antrim .....	15	11	Livingston .....	130	16
Arenac .....	17	10	Luce .....	12	5
Baraga .....	5	5	Mackinac .....	15	10
Barry .....	25	14	Macomb .....	44	29
Bay .....	96	57	Manistee .....	54	33
Benzie .....	20	12	Marquette .....	124	53
Berrien .....	122	51	Mason .....	30	21
Branch .....	48	17	Mecosta .....	17	12
Calhoun .....	80	40	Menominee .....	23	15
Cass .....	24	20	Midland .....	16	12
Charlevoix .....	31	16	Missaukee .....	11	6
Cheboygan .....	21	14	Monroe .....	50	39
Chippewa .....	42	25	Montcalm .....	32	17
Clare .....	5	4	Montmorency .....	3	1
Clinton .....	28	18	Muskegon .....	66	44
Crawford .....	6	5	Newaygo .....	20	16
Delta .....	52	33	Oakland .....	113	46
Dickinson .....	48	19	Oceana .....	18	11
Eaton .....	39	20	Ogemaw .....	4	2
Emmet .....	34	20	Ontonagon .....	8	3
Genesee .....	73	45	Osceola .....	25	13
Gladwin .....	13	5	Oscoda .....	2	2
Gogebec .....	41	24	Otsego .....	5	4
Gd. Traverse .....	111	37	Ottawa .....	81	45
Gratiot .....	35	22	Presque Isle .....	10	3
Hillsdale .....	25	20	Roscommon .....	7	4
Houghton .....	255	82	Saginaw .....	131	81
Huron .....	42	22	St. Clair .....	65	42
Ingham .....	91	41	St. Joseph .....	31	17
Ionia .....	64	27	Sanilac .....	27	19
Iosco .....	9	6	Schoolcraft .....	19	8
Iron .....	18	12	Shiawassee .....	30	16
Isabella .....	22	13	Tuscola .....	42	21
Jackson .....	79	47	VanBuren .....	53	31
Kalamazoo .....	193	72	Washtenaw .....	211	49
Kalkaska .....	7	5	Wayne .....	1332	688
Kent .....	439	180	Wexford .....	29	8



2306

Deaths  
from  
PULMONARY  
TUBERCULOSIS

Michigan, 1911

Distribution  
by  
Counties.



# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

## CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE I.

The name of this society shall be the Michigan State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

### ARTICLE II.

The objects of the Association are:

1. Dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.
2. Investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Michigan and the collecting and publishing of useful information.
4. Co-operation with the public authorities, State and Local Boards of Health, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, medical societies, and other organizations in approved measures adopted for the prevention of the disease.
5. The promotion of the organization and work of local societies in all parts of Michigan.
6. Encouragement of adequate provision for consumptives by the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries and otherwise.

### ARTICLE III.

The meetings of the Association shall be held at such times and such places as may be directed under By-Laws.

### ARTICLE IV.—AMENDMENTS OF CONSTITUTION.

Propositions to amend the Constitution may be presented in writing or at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of the Association. They shall then be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration and report. The Board of Directors shall report such proposition for amendment at the next meeting of the Association, when action may be taken; provided, however, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least thirty days' notice of the meeting at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting of the Association shall be required for adoption.

### ARTICLE V.

The names and residence of the incorporators are:

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton; Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit; Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Detroit; Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit; Hon. Luke Ligers, Holland; Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo; Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Jr., De-



troit; Dr. William DeLano, Grand Rapids; Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit; Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids; Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor; Dr. F. W. Garber, Muskegon; Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit; Mr. David E. Heineman, Detroit; Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair; Dr. W. F. Jerome, Hillsdale; Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo; Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo; Miss Clara Dyar, Detroit; Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids; Dr. R. E. Macduff, Jackson; Mr. M. L. Murray, Lansing; Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie; Dr. Edward T. Abrams, Dollar Bay; Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton; Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor; Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing; Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit; Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP.

(a) This Association shall consist primarily of the members of the local sub-committees formed throughout the various cities and towns of the State of Michigan. The dues of such members shall be \$1.00 per year, fifty cents of which is to be paid into the treasury of the Local Association and fifty cents to the treasury of the State Association, through the Treasurers of the local associations.

(b) All other persons not belonging to local associations, but who are interested in the objects of the Association, shall be eligible to membership in the State Association. The dues of such members shall be \$1.00 per year.

(c) Upon the payment of \$25.00 at one time, any member may become a life member.

(d) Persons paying at one time two hundred or more dollars may be elected patrons, and shall have all the privileges of members without the payment of dues.

(e) The Treasurer's receipt will constitute the acknowledgment of membership.

### ARTICLE II.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of 30 members elected by the Association. The Board shall be divided into five groups of six each to serve one, two, three, four and five years respectively, the duration of office of the members of the first Board of Directors to be determined by lot. At each succeeding annual meeting of the Association six Directors shall be elected for terms of five years, and in case of vacancies in any groups Directors shall be elected for such unexpired terms.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall make its own rules. The government of the Association, the planning of work, arrangement of meetings, the expenditure of moneys and all other matters pertaining to direction shall be in the hands of the Board to execute.

### ARTICLE III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Directors shall elect annually from its own number a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of the Association as well as of the Board. The Board of Directors may from time to time elect from outside its number such honorary vice-presidents of the Association as it may deem proper.

### ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Directors shall appoint annually an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Secretary, ex-officio, and of five other members of the Board, and to this Committee shall be entrusted all the executive work of the Association.

### ARTICLE V.—QUORUM.

Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

There shall be at least one stated annual meeting of the Association at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Other meetings may be called by the Board at such times as it shall deem proper.

### ARTICLE VII.—DELEGATES.

Upon due notification of the Annual Meeting of the State Association the local branches are to hold meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said meeting. The number of such delegates shall not be limited.

### ARTICLE VIII.—LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Constitution, manner of organization, plan of action, etc., of the local associations shall be determined by said local associations to meet the local conditions.

### ARTICLE IX.—MONEYS.

The moneys received from membership dues and from all other sources shall be used for defraying the expenses of the Association and for furthering its objects under the direction of the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

The By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual or a special meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors; provided, that no proposition for amendment shall be voted upon without at least twenty days' notice of the meeting of the Association or of the Board of Directors at which it is to come up for action, which notice shall be sent to each member of the Association or of the Board of Directors and shall set forth the proposed amendment in full.

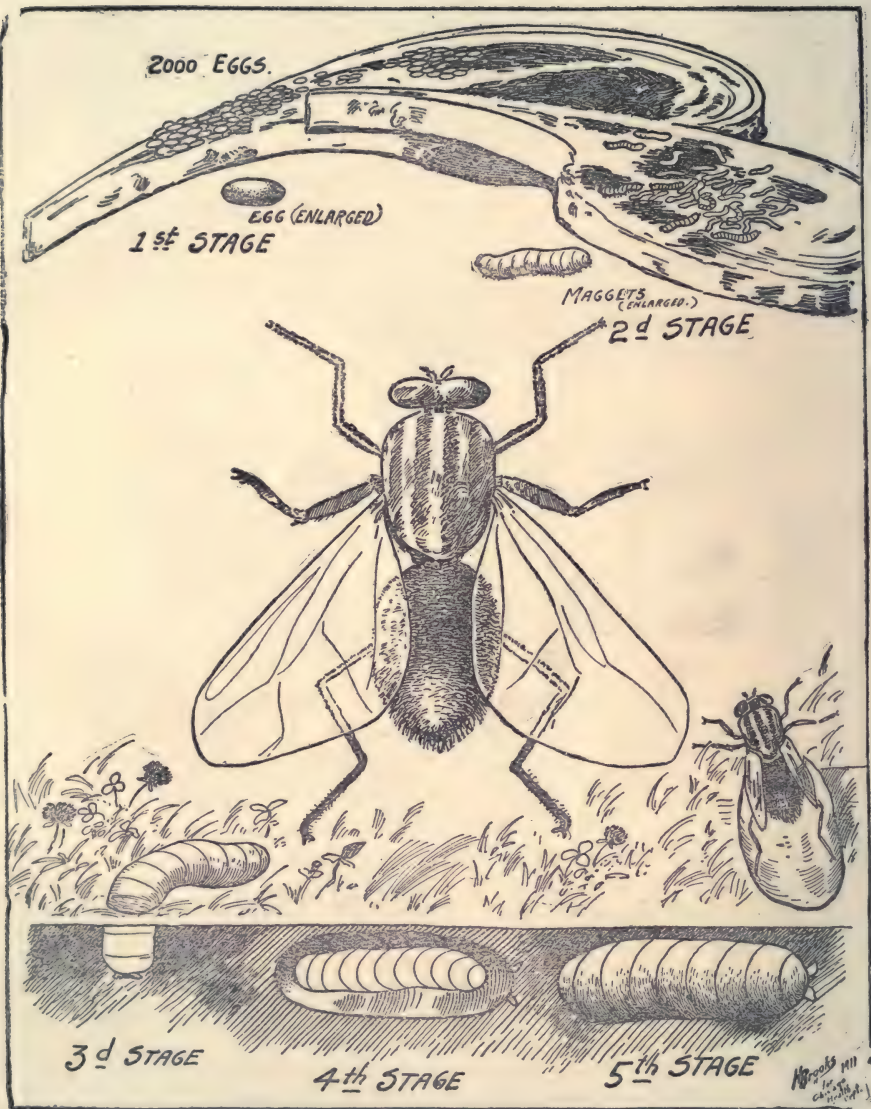


# THE DEATH-DEALING CUP



THE  
COMMON  
DRINKING CUP  
MUST GO

*Courtesy State Board of Health.*



Courtesy State Board of Health  
LIFE HISTORY OF A FLY.



## **REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.**

### **ANN ARBOR, JUNE 23, 1911.**

Present: Dr. Herman Ostrander, Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Dr. A. S. Warthin and Miss Carol F. Walton.

After informal discussion a motion that the State Association take up the sale of the Red Cross seals this fall, making arrangements with the local societies on the basis of an equal division of the net proceeds, and making special arrangement with the local Red Cross branch in Detroit, was passed.

A motion that the annual meeting be held in Ann Arbor on the 3rd of November was passed.

A motion that we issue a monthly educational bulletin and report similar to the Wisconsin Crusader as soon as funds are available, was passed.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis that physicians who advertise are not desirable members of this Association.

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF  
OF TUBERCULOSIS, ANN  
ARBOR, NOVEMBER  
3, 1911**

The meeting of the Board of Directors was opened by the President, Dr. A. S. Warthin, of Ann Arbor.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and approved, and a motion to audit the treasurer's report was passed.

The members of the Board of Directors whose term of office will expire in 1917 were elected. The resignations of Mrs. Florence Mills and Mr. M. L. Murray, terms of office both expiring in 1914, were presented and accepted. Dr. R. L. Dixon of Lansing and Mrs. Elnora Chamberlin of Hartford were chosen to fill these vacancies.

The result of election of officers and directors, and appointing of committees is as follows:

**OFFICERS.**

President, Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids.

1st Vice-President, Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit.

2nd Vice-President, Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton.

Secretary, Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor.

Treasurer, Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.

Honorary President, ex-officio, Governor Chase Osborn.

**HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings.

Mrs. Florence Mills, Kalamazoo.

Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit.

Mrs. Henry Adams, Ann Arbor.

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton.

Dr. C. S. Patton, Ann Arbor.

Miss Clara E. Dyar, Detroit.

Mrs. William A. McGraw, Detroit.



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

### TERM EXPIRES 1913.

Dr. F. W. Garber, Muskegon.  
Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit.  
Mr. David E. Heineman, Detroit.  
Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair.  
Dr. W. F. Jerome, Hillsdale.  
Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo.

### TERM EXPIRES 1914.

Miss Clara E. Dyar, Detroit.  
Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids.  
Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Detroit.  
Dr. R. L. Dixon, Lansing.  
Dr. E. H. Webster, Sault Ste. Marie.  
Mrs. Elnora Chamberlin, Hartford.

### TERM EXPIRES 1915.

Dr. Edward T. Abrams, Dollar Bay.  
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton.  
Miss Alice Crocker, Ann Arbor.  
Dr. F. W. Shumway, Lansing.  
Miss Marion Thurber, Detroit.  
Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.

### TERM EXPIRES 1916.

Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton.  
Dr. C. G. Jennings, Detroit.  
Mrs. Wm. B. Williams, Lapeer.  
Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit.  
Miss Carol F. Walton, Ann Arbor.  
Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, Hastings.

### TERM EXPIRES 1917.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.  
Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.  
Mrs. Huntley Rusell, Grand Rapids.  
Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.  
Dr. Ralph Apted, Grand Rapids.  
Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Detroit.

## INSIGNIA COMMITTEE

Miss Clara E. Dyar.

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. A. McGraw, Detroit, Chairman.  
Mrs. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.  
Dr. Collins H. Johnston, Grand Rapids.  
Mr. Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson.  
Mrs. Charles P. Larned, Detroit.  
Miss Stella Ford, Detroit.  
Mrs. L. L. Hubbard, Houghton.

#### COMMITTEE ON EXHIBIT.

Dr. R. L. Dixon, Lansing, Chairman.  
Dr. W. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor, Chairman.  
Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Detroit.  
Dr. Herman Ostrander, Kalamazoo.  
Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.  
Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.  
President and Secretary, ex-officio.

#### PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Dr. F. R. Waldron, Ann Arbor.  
Dr. A. W. Hewlett, Ann Arbor.

#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. R. L. Dixon, Chairman, Lansing.  
Dr. J. W. Inches, St. Clair.  
Dr. E. T. Abrams, Dollar Bay.  
Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Detroit.  
Dr. H. J. Hartz, Detroit.  
Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.  
Hon. Luke Lugers, Holland.  
Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.  
Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.  
Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor.  
Miss Clara E. Dyar, Detroit.  
Mr. J. L. Hudson, Detroit.

A motion that the double red cross be used with the present emblem for the State Association, which was introduced by Miss Clara E. Dyar, was passed.



A motion to draw up a resolution approving Dr. Evans' health column in the Chicago *Tribune* was passed.

The board voted to send no exhibit to the International Congress in 1912.

A motion that the officers request Dr. Warthin to prepare a lecture to go with the lantern slides already in our possession, was passed.

A motion that the issue of a monthly bulletin be postponed for another year,\* was passed.

Adjourned.

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\*A letter was afterward sent to each member present at this meeting asking that this motion be reconsidered, and the decision was reversed. During 1912 the State Association will issue a bulletin each month.

## FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF TUBERCULOSIS

Memorial Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 3, 1911.  
Under the auspices of the University and the Ann Arbor Association  
for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

### PROGRAM.

#### PART I.

##### 11:30 A. M. MEETING OF DELEGATES.

- (1) Address of Welcome: Dr. F. R. Waldron, President of Ann Arbor Association.
- (2) Report of Secretary.
- (3) Report of Treasurer.
- (4) Election of Officers.
- (5) Report of Committees.
- (6) Reports of Delegates.

##### 12:30 P. M. LUNCHEON SERVED AT THE MICHIGAN UNION CLUB HOUSE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOR VISIT- ING DELEGATES.

#### PART II.

##### 1:30 P. M. (In Memorial Hall,) GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING.

- (1) The Function of the State and Local Anti-Tuberculosis Associations: Dr. Aldred Scott Warthin, Ann Arbor, President of State Association.  
Discussion following.
- (2) What Can be Done to Further the Fight Against Tuberculosis in Michigan? Miss Ethel M. McCormick, Secretary of Grand Rapids Society.  
Discussion.
- (3) The State Board of Health Exhibit Car: Its Aims and Accomplishments. Dr. Robert L. Dixon, Secretary State Board of Health, Lansing.



## ADDRESSES.

### PART I.

The Convention was opened by the President, Dr. A. S. Warthin of Ann Arbor.

After a short address of welcome, Dr. F. R. Waldron of Ann Arbor gave a short outline of the work of the Ann Arbor Society, especially in connection with the shacks.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and approved.\*

The selection of officers and committees made by the Board of Directors was approved.

Dr. Vaughan reported for the Legislative Committee that an attempt had been made to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for the sum of \$2,000, and that the bill which had been introduced by Representative Kalmbach had never been reported out of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. Harriet R. McGraw, chairman of the Life Membership Committee, reported that her committee had decided upon a plan for sending out letters asking for memberships. The chairman was desirous of obtaining signatures of the members of the committee, also a list of names to which the appeal could be sent. She recommended that the committee of 1912 proceed to carry out the plan proposed.

One of the most interesting features of this meeting was the reports of delegates, representatives being present from the societies in Ypsilanti, Paw Paw, Houghton County, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Olivet, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Manistee, and Ann Arbor.

### PART II.

#### I. THE FUNCTION OF STATE AND LOCAL ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS.—DR. A. S. WARTHIN.

Five years ago the idea of a Michigan State Association composed of local associations or committees in the towns and cities of the state, working together in one effective

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\*The Treasurer's report for the year is given at the end of this book.

organization for the extermination of tuberculosis in Michigan, was first advanced, but it was not until the following year that an active working association was finally developed. This association has now had four successful years to its credit. I need but to refer to the Annual Reports—they speak for themselves of the great amount of labor that has been given to the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Michigan by the members of this association, and of the ahead it seemed that the financial question would be easily great good accomplished by this work. At the beginning of the fifth year we may well pause to take stock, and determine the proportions of profit and loss.

For the first time we find ourselves facing a critical situation, and the future of the association depends upon the decisions made today regarding our future policy. The year was begun with a balance of nearly eight hundred dollars in the treasury, and with the Easter stamp sale still solved. We also counted somewhat upon the hope of receiving some aid from the State Legislature. By the first of July our finances were exhausted. The Easter stamp sale amounted to less than one-fifth of that of the previous year; the majority of the local associations failed to pay any dues, the post-card sale brought but little, and the State gave nothing. Our sources of supply were thus practically cut off; but we have been able to pay all debts, keep the work going, and obtain enough ahead to finish the year's work by using the closest economy. This has been accomplished by funds secured through life memberships and the dues paid up by some of the local associations. By the first of January, however, every cent in sight will have been expended—and our resources are—what? First, the proceeds of the sale of Red Cross Seals—this may or may not bring us in a goodly sum—certain it is that it will not finance the work of the association for another year. From other sources we can expect little. The dues of the local associations are obtained with increasing difficulty and in smaller amounts, as the active local associations find an increasing need themselves for all that they can collect for the home work. We may obtain more life-members, but our many appeals in this direction seem to have exhausted the possibilities along this line. After a successful career of four





MORGAN HEIGHTS SANATORIUM, MARQUETTE.



DETROIT TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



*Courtesy Detroit Sanatorium Society.*



years we are actually facing a serious situation, and whether we shall continue to exist or not depends upon the wisdom of our decisions of today.

That there must sooner or later come a reaction in the campaign against tuberculosis was, of course, inevitable. All movements of this kind progress in waves—and we are on the down slope just at present. Anti-tuberculosis work throughout the entire country shows this same reaction—some State associations have become inactive or gone out of existence, as in California, and even the National Association is facing a difficult situation. Perhaps more in America than in any other civilized country are we given to sudden enthusiasms and spasms of reform—there is a quick and brilliant mounting of the wave—a quick fall—and then a period of rest before the next impulse starts. It is not in any pessimistic spirit that these views are given, but—I hope—only with the full recognition and appreciation of an essential truth. During the lull the real workers still carry on the work, so quietly it seems to be dead; but silently gathering force to reach a still higher point at some future time. It was thus with abolition, temperance reform, woman's suffrage, and other great moral movements, and so it will be with this movement for the prevention of tuberculosis; for the prevention of disease is one of the great primal truths discovered by human intelligence out of the abyss of ignorance and the unknown. To reason it must make an inevitable appeal; and its course will never be lost.

Therefore, a reaction—a set-back—in our campaign is necessarily disheartening. Our members may lose their enthusiasm and drop away, the local associations may die, and even the organization of the State Association may go to pieces, but we may all rest assured that we have started growing here in Michigan the germs of ideas that will increase deeply and quietly, to come some day to glorious fruition. The sooner a reaction may be passed the nearer we come to such a successful issue; and if the present situation can be successfully met and the work continued without interruption, then so much the sooner will the final goal of our efforts be achieved.

I have said, in the beginning, that now is the time to take stock—to see what experiences of profit or loss we have

gained so far in our campaign. On the profit side we have the establishment of anti-tuberculosis work in one-half of the counties of the state and in forty-two towns and cities, the passage of a state anti-tuberculosis law, important modifications in the educational law, local ordinances against expectoration and the common cup, the establishment of sanatoria, shacks, and a knowledge of tuberculosis given to thousands who otherwise might have remained ignorant. On the loss side are the forty counties into which no anti-tuberculosis work has yet been carried, the one hundred sixty cities and towns in which no movement has yet been started, the great number of citizens of the State of Michigan who yet know nothing about the disease or its prevention, the inadequacy of our public and private sanatoria, the failure of many physicians to observe the new law, the fact that in some of the prominent towns of the state the only cases of tuberculosis reported are the dead ones, the failure of physicians to coöperate with sanatoria, and above all the failure of incipient cases of tuberculosis to seek treatment until too late, and the indifferent attitude toward the whole movement shown by the great majority of well-to-do citizens. The loss side far exceeds the profit side, and the future work of the association must be the effort to change these conditions.

No one can study the progress and results of our campaign without, I am sure, becoming convinced that all negative results—all failures—are explainable by just one thing, the indifference of ignorance. After four years of active work in the field I am more than ever convinced that the whole problem centers about just one thing—education, and an education that must continue for several generations before any real results in the extermination of tuberculosis are reached. Therefore, the function of the state and local anti-tuberculosis associations is primarily that of education. This is, of course, no new or startling conclusion; in fact, it is precisely the same view held personally at the beginning of our work; and my actual experiences have only emphasized and illuminated this view. And I offer it again to-day as the most practical advice I can give as the outcome of my practical work in fighting tuberculosis in this state.

The American mind tends instinctively toward what it



regards as "practical work." It demands what it calls "practical results." Consequently, an anti-tuberculosis association, as soon as formed, desires to take up practical work and secure practical results; and it finds an outlet in the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium, shack or dispensary, and expects "practical results." This is all very well, for certainly shacks, sanatoria and dispensaries are sadly needed; but what if the association finds that the majority of local physicians will not coöperate in the undertaking, that incipient cases cannot be found because they are not diagnosed, and that when found will not go to the shack; or what if the association finds that it cannot forever finance the institution it has created! These are some of the practical problems arising out of the desire to accomplish practical results; and the result is sometimes failure. Some of the sanatoria and shacks erected in this country



## THE MICHIGAN SHACK

DESIGNED AND RECOMMENDED  
BY THE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH PRIVATE DWELLINGS

a few years ago with great enthusiasm by anti-tuberculosis associations are now closed.

The practical difficulties attending the permanent maintenance of a sanatorium by a local association in a small city or town are so great that I am personally in doubt as to the expediency of such attempts. Still more so when the association must strain every resource for the sanatorium alone and have no energy or funds for anything else. If the people are not educated up to the sanatorium, the latter must fail. It has been repeatedly said that the sanatorium itself is the greatest educational influence a society can create. Practical experience shows that this is not always the case. To my mind, the most practical thing is the education of the people up to the point at which they will demand sanatoria of their municipal, county or state governments. In doing this an association may collect funds, build the sanatorium, and conduct it as an experiment for several years, in the effort to educate the people, to turn it over finally to city, county or state for proper maintenance. But I am also not in favor of turning over such a sanatorium absolutely into the hands of city, county or state officials without the controlling influence of a committee of men and women from the association, who possess the enthusiasm and knowledge necessary to secure the proper running of such an institution. The sad tale of the county poor-house and other state institutions might be repeated here. Mrs. Crane has shown that in one of the prominent cities of Pennsylvania the building of a city tuberculosis sanatorium and the giving of its control into the hands of the city officials resulted promptly in a scandalous condition of affairs.

In the concentration of attention upon so-called "practical results" too much emphasis has also been laid upon the lowering of the death-rate, the number of cures possible, and the small number of years in which tuberculosis will be exterminated. After four years we may well be questioned about such "practical results." Some weeks ago I received a letter from one of the prominent physicians of the state, saying that all of our tuberculosis campaign had been without effect, since the number of deaths from the disease in this state showed no diminution but an increase.



A glance at the state statistics shows that this is true, but by what right can one expect a lowering of the tuberculosis death-rate in four years! Over-enthusiastic statements by some of the popular magazine health-writers are in part responsible for such convictions. We have upon the cover of our annual report the popular slogan "No Tuberculosis in Michigan in 1920." This makes a good war-cry, but 1920 will not see tuberculosis exterminated in Michigan or in any other state. It is going to take a long, long time—generations rather than years; but it will come inevitably; and the public must be educated to see this.

It has been stated that our efforts at education have been over-done, that the people are over-educated in this respect and are tired of lectures, sermons and newspaper articles upon tuberculosis. With all of our efforts only a small part of the population at large has been reached by all the educational methods we have employed. Many people refuse to be educated to the significance of tuberculosis by any of these means. Indifference or a fatalistic point of view is not uncommon among people of a relatively high degree of education. Just recently an intellectual citizen of Ann Arbor stopped me on the street to say, "You've built your shack over there on the hill and now you can't get any one to go to it. What's the use of trying to stop tuberculosis? The people that are going to have it will have it in spite of all you can do, and the others won't." And the sad part of it is that this man believed what he was saying. This belief in the predestination to tuberculosis is common in spite of all our educational efforts so far made. If our methods have not succeeded in up-rooting this mediæval conception, then there is certainly need for more education of a more convincing variety.

Education for the prevention of tuberculosis means much more than the ordinary anti-tuberculosis lecture or pamphlet. These fall flat upon the man or woman who is selfish and indifferent to the rights of others. We may pass anti-tuberculosis laws by the hundred, but to what purpose if the community is heedless of the observance of laws in general; and this failure to respect the law is the most vital sore in all our body social. An anti-tuberculosis campaign means, therefore, the establishment of new moral and

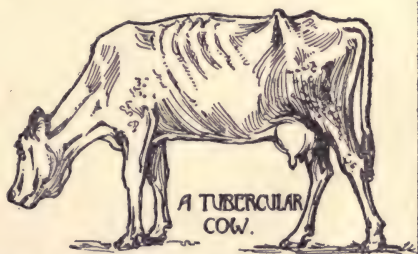
ethical standards, and these are of slow development. But no real progress can be made until they are created, and the educational methods employed in anti-tuberculosis campaigns must include the creation of a moral and ethical sentiment in the community. The problem is much wider than the mere dissemination of facts and statistics regarding tuberculosis. We need, therefore, new educational ideas and new methods to help on this campaign.

In the education of adults not very much can be expected. Our main efforts should be directed toward the education of the children, and herein lies a field of work great enough to busy us for several generations. The anti-disease idea is so new—it is the youngest of all the great moral movements; and the human mind that for ages has looked upon disease as inevitable cannot all at once break the habit of ages. We must replace the bonds of intrinsic inherited ideas with the new ideas of freedom; and never until this is accomplished can the anti-tuberculosis fight be won. I disclaim all charges of pessimism when I say that the accomplishment of this will be the work of generations and not of years. I maintain that this is the only practical common-sense view to take, and the sooner the anti-tuberculosis campaign is carried out under this belief the more practical will be our results. Just as long as physicians will not report cases or coöperate in the work, just so long as they fail to diagnose the early case, just so long as the layman knows and appreciates so little the significance of the disease that he cannot recognize the signs of incipency in himself, and seek treatment, just so long as people of education will receive cases of tuberculosis in their homes to the danger of themselves and children, just so long as physicians themselves permit advanced cases of tuberculosis to live in homes where there are young children so that the latter die of tuberculous meningitis, just so long as people of opportunity and wealth rely upon false and faddish foods for treatment and prevention—then just so long must an educational campaign be pushed.

Again I repeat, the chief purpose and function of anti-tuberculosis associations is the creation of sentiment against the disease—the formation of an ethical and moral atmosphere by which people will be convinced that tuberculosis

is unnecessary—and its existence a crime against the race. When this sentiment is created the state will develop sanatoria as they should be developed; and in the creation of this sentiment the state must early be prevailed upon to give aid in the long fight before us. I doubt if any body of citizens working purely for altruistic purposes can keep up a steady fire of enthusiasm necessary to keep an active campaign constantly in progress. Since the problem is an educational and sociologic one, the only hope for the ultimate success of the campaign is its adoption by the state and federal governments as a part of their duty toward the citizens. The future of our association, I firmly believe, lies along just this line. The state must give aid to this movement, by merging it into the work of its educational or public health institutions. Just at the present crisis this seems to me the most important thing to be achieved. If the state will take up the work—if back of it there can be

## WHICH OF THESE COWS? DO YOU GET YOUR MILK FROM?



## IF YOU DON'T KNOW, YOU SHOULD FIND OUT

Ask the HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO GIVE YOU THE RECORD OF YOUR MILKMAN.

Pasteurize your milk at home to be on the safe side.

Kilmer's  
Patd  
1914

*Courtesy State Board of Health.*



created a body of intelligent, far-seeing citizens, who understand the problem and act as advisory board to guide the campaign—then I believe the future outcome of the campaign becomes a certainty, and tuberculosis will ultimately be exterminated. If the state will not take up its part, it is only because our educational campaign has failed so far and has been inadequate, and more vigorous educational measures should at once be adopted and pushed until such a state sentiment is created. To this end we should bend all our energies and expend the chief of our resources.

In conclusion, I have attempted in a very brief way to condense my own views gained during the five years of practical experience. I might give example after example, only to come finally to the same conclusions regarding the educational necessity. The fight ahead of us is a long and hard one, it has been well begun, and it must not be allowed to die. To prevent any premature failure of the campaign we must today bend all of our energies toward putting this work upon a state basis.

MRS. WILLIAM A. MCGRAW, OF DETROIT, emphasized the fact that we must not give up our educational propaganda work, and that this work must go on steadily.

DR. S. SZUDRAWSKI, MANISTEE:—According to my way of thinking the best and surest results will follow the teaching of hygiene and bacteriology in our schools. With this idea in view I present the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, The prevention of "disease dangerous to the public health" is one of the greatest problems to be faced and solved, not by the medical profession alone, but largely through the agency of the public school teachers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That every high school in our state be requested to employ a special teacher to teach hygiene and bacteriology, and then how to prevent these diseases; be it further

*Resolved*, That a bacteriological laboratory be established in every high school for the same purpose; be it further

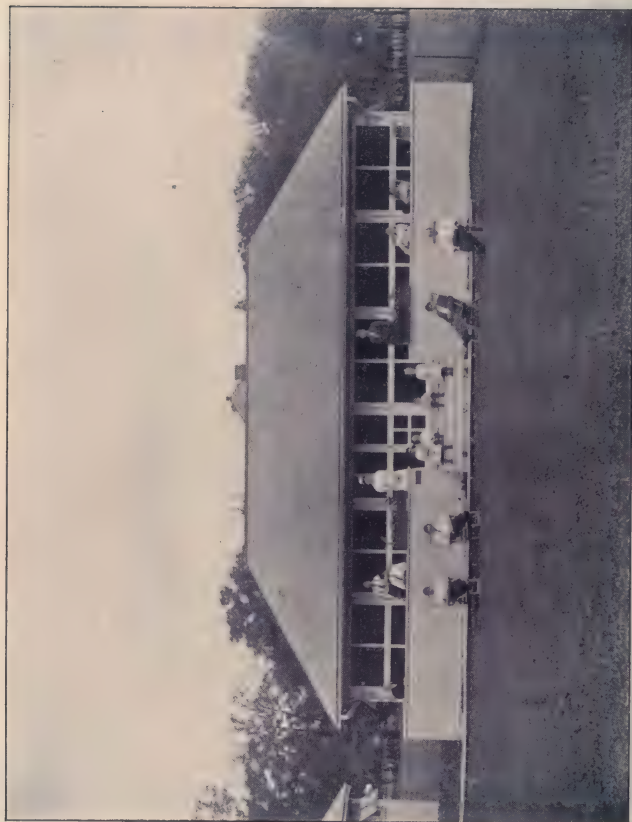
*Resolved*, That these two subjects be taught in all the grades accordingly; and be it further

*Resolved*, That to this end a petition be presented to our University Senate to include these two subjects as requirements for admission.



*Courtesy Detroit Board of Health.*

DETROIT BOARD OF HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.



*Courtesy Detroit Board of Health.*

DETROIT BOARD OF HEALTH COTTAGE FOR EIGHT PATIENTS.



MRS. MARK JEFFERSON, OF YPSILANTI, stated that in the Normal College, physiology is not a required subject. Women may go out to teach without knowing one word of physiology and biology.

Dr. R. L. DIXON, LANSING:—The statistics which come to the State Board of Health office would indicate that the number of cases of tuberculosis has materially increased. This means that the number of reported cases of tuberculosis have materially increased. There has been attached a fee of 50c to draw out the report, which probably partially accounts for the increase. If we could have complete compliance with the public health laws for the next five years we would not be able to believe that the present conditions ever existed. We have enough laws but the great trouble is to secure enforcement of these laws in detail. I could call to your attention outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria due to the negligence of somebody to follow the law. In this educational work we should insist on a better compliance with the law.

Dr. COLLINS H. JOHNSTON, GRAND RAPIDS:—Some seem to think that the local society and the State society might die and the cause survive. In a small way we have passed through that condition in Grand Rapids. Our work had not been very lively for a time, and some members did suggest that we go out of business. Some of us were determined not to let things go, and started up the work again. We have chosen a new president and secretary and the work is going on better than ever before. We have got a new officer or two in and got new people interested, and the work is going on in a new direction and will be better than at the beginning.

A motion that Dr. Szudrawski's resolutions be referred to the Executive Committee for action, was seconded and carried.

Dr. WARTHIN, ANN ARBOR:—The laws will not be enforced until we have sufficient sentiment to demand enforcement. This is true not only of educational laws but of all laws. The need of education even among members

of the Faculty, is very great. Cases have been shown where tuberculous cases have taken into the kitchen of the University Hospital as help. If that is true among the educated people what is not being done among other people?

We may have to adopt new methods, but we should create such an atmosphere that people will insist that our laws shall be obeyed.

## II.—WHAT CAN BE DONE TO FURTHER THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN MICHIGAN.—ETHEL M. MCCORMICK.

Michigan should be the first state in the Union to be practically free from tuberculosis. We are a fairly prosperous state. We have been pioneers in the anti-tuberculosis movement. Our legislation, thanks to the first president of this state association, who spent so many years laboring with the law makers at the state capitol, is said to be in advance of that possessed by any other state. We have few large cities with their attendant slums, the hotbeds of disease. Nature has been kind in endowing us with beauty such as few states possess, and a climate which is conceded to be as good as any for the cure of tuberculosis, provided one becomes adapted to it.

Some conservative members of the medical profession are discouraging us in the belief that tuberculosis can be exterminated. Yet these very men must admit that tuberculosis is a preventable disease. Having only the professional side of the work in mind, I doubt not but that many of the conservative class do not see that this crusade against the White Plague is attracting large numbers of social workers who, leaving the medical side of the question to the profession, are directing their efforts to the eradication of causes. The matter of educating the public along the lines which bear upon tuberculosis and its extermination, appeals strongly to the social worker. The bettering of industrial conditions; the securing of playgrounds for children and wholesome recreation for adults; housing and the bettering of home conditions; securing a cleaner and higher grade of food for the industrial classes at prices which they can afford to pay; the abolishing of the common drinking cup and the roller towel; the extermination of flies,—all of

these things are needed in the campaign and it is the social worker who can supply them. Another very important function which a social worker can perform in the crusade and one which is quite essential, indeed, is to devise the means of financing the movement.

So I think that it is most fortunate that these two classes of workers are uniting forces in this crusade, and I believe if tuberculosis is to be exterminated it will have to be done through organization, and furthermore through organization such as this, the very name of which conveys a tangible thing to be accomplished. So far as an attempt to broaden the movement to combat other diseases as well, I believe this to be redundant, since the work now being done, in extending itself to every phase of the tuberculosis problem, very clearly involves an attack upon all other diseases.

Considering Michigan's problem in the White Plague Crusade, I shall first take opportunity to say that I think this state has accomplished a wonderful work in five years of organized effort, considering the small amount of money which has been expended. Certainly a great deal of credit is due those who have given so much time and such splendid thought to the work!

Our first need is money. This state undoubtedly made its greatest mistake in the matter of funds-getting in not taking up the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals when these seals were first offered. In three years the state of Wisconsin has raised \$58,000 for its Anti-Tuberculosis work through the sale of these seals. Last year they raised \$28,000 of this entire amount, and this year they expect to go even beyond that phenomenal figure. The State Society of Wisconsin does very little dividing of funds with the 850 towns which assist in raising this amount. Their inducement to the towns is through competition for prizes, and the prizes are usually donated. Four field workers, an executive secretary, funds for the publication of a monthly magazine, and much other desirable work is maintained by this Christmas seal fund which is the only means of support which the State Society needs. It receives only about \$150 through memberships. Appreciating the fact that it is not within the power of the state to raise funds through individual subscriptions in large enough amounts to maintain its work,



and that this is the means which local societies may be sustained by, I believe that the Christmas seals proceeds should go to the state work. If cities had not been educated to accustom themselves to this source of revenue, it would not be difficult to make this concession to the state. But since the precedent has been established it may be expected that it will take some years before it can be outgrown.

Accepting conditions as they are, I think that it is reasonable to suppose that the state's revenue this year through the sale of the seals will be at least \$2,000. Why is it not possible for us, when once we get on the right track, to do as much in this way as our sister state across the lake? Dr. Farrand, in discussing the Christmas seal question at the national meeting in Denver, stated that he believed the Christmas seal had not yet reached the apex of its ascendancy. Certainly, in Michigan, it has not. So I believe we should be optimistic about our finances.

Having once secured the assurance of means to put certain work into effect, I should like to see the State Society engage two field workers as soon as possible,—one, a state lecturer, the other, a state organizer. I should like to see a campaign started at once for the care of advanced cases. Since tuberculosis, in the act of 1909, was pronounced a communicable disease, I think we only need officials who will act and an educated public opinion strong enough to back up their action, in order to place all cases who are a danger to the community, in sanatoria. Wisconsin is spending a great deal of time and money in securing sanatoria sufficient to make possible the segregation of the advanced cases. It is doing this through counties. The first step was to secure legislation giving counties permission to build sanatoria, they having been prohibited by law from doing this prior to 1911. If the law requiring the segregation of advanced cases is enforced, why will it not become obligatory upon communities to build shacks and sanatoria for the care of these cases?

An incongruity which now exists seems to me to be the discrimination in the matter of admitting tuberculosis patients to a local sanatorium based upon residence. The tuberculosis sanatorium is not a county home, but rather acts in the same capacity as a contagious disease hospital.

If a man contracts small-pox after three months residence in a city, is he not immediately rushed off to the contagious disease hospital? There is no time taken in communication with the city or county from which he formerly came to see if his expenses will be paid. The city foresees an epidemic of smallpox and uses every effort to forestall it.

Not so in a case of advanced tuberculosis. No matter how dangerous a case the patient may be, unless he has the required time of residence at his backing he is not admitted until the supervisors of the county from which he came have been consulted, and are given time to act. The officials cannot project their imagination far enough into the future to see the long line of tuberculosis cases they may be called upon to care for in the future because they refused to segregate the non-resident advanced case. The mills of tuberculosis grind slowly but exceedingly sure.

A woman with six children came to Grand Rapids last spring from a northern Michigan town. She had tuberculosis. A brother who lived in Grand Rapids was being treated at the sanatorium. The woman's thought in coming here was to have her mother, also a resident in the city, care for her children while she took the sanatorium treatment. She was heart-broken when she found she could not enter the sanatorium until she had lived in the city a year, unless the supervisors from the county of which she was a resident would bear the expense. There was only one stove in the home of the mother. The sick woman was placed upon a cot near the stove. The six children, two other small children and three adults ate their meals and practically lived in this one room. Dr. Johnston discovered the family. He persuaded the grandmother to bring the eight children to the clinic. All reacted to the Von Pirquet skin test and a few weeks later the youngest child died of pneumonia superinduced by tuberculosis. The mother died before the red tape (which might have gained admission for her to the sanatorium) was unwound. Only time will tell how many graves are yawning to receive those whom she unwillingly infected.

Just this fall a similar case came under the attention of the local society. A woman ill with tuberculosis lived just over the line marking the city limits. The width of a street

parts her from the privileges of the sanatorium and is keeping her in the dirty, unattractive home, a menace to her two little girls. Just before leaving Grand Rapids I learned that the supervisors of her township, after two months of consideration, had consented to bear her expenses.

A different type of advanced case is the one who refuses to believe that he has tuberculosis; or that the disease is communicable. He will not go to the sanatorium, nor will he take necessary precautions. I have a case in mind of a man who came to the tuberculosis clinic more than two years ago and, being told he was an advanced case, and advised to go to the sanatorium, immediately went to another physician. Seeing his attitude toward the disease, this second physician told him he did not have tuberculosis but "stomach trouble." Later he went to a third physician because he began to have hemorrhages, and had sense enough to know that this could hardly be a symptom of "stomach trouble." The third physician told him that he had too much blood. In the meantime the man became the father of two more children and when discovered a few weeks ago by the visiting nurse still maintained that he did not have tuberculosis although he was so weak he could hardly speak above a whisper. Few if any precautions were taken for the protection of his family of six small children all under eleven years of age. Private charity was supporting them. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society called a conference of all who were interested in the case. Two churches, each ignorant of the other, were helping them and other individuals had given them assistance. The city physician who had some knowledge of the case, was asked to attend. He told those present just what harm they were doing by giving such a family relief instead of allowing the relief to come through proper channels. It was an hour of enlightenment to many. The churches took it very kindly and conformed to the physician's way of thinking very readily. Had this family been left to the care of the city, the city could have forced the obstinate father to go to the sanatorium, or else threatened to withdraw support.

Coöperation in all matters of charity is a thing earnestly to be sought. Coöperation with all other agencies doing public health work should be secured by workers in this



White Plague Crusade. There should be no duplication of effort. Every effort should be made to prevent friction of any sort. The cause is too great; there is too much at stake for any individual or any Society to stand in the way of progress. As one writer has said, "You are on the threshold of a golden age of purity and sweetness. The sane, the sanitary is being lifted to the fore. Will you be with the vanguard or straggle with the rabble—and come later because you must."

And in this matter of coöperation the laity are not so much at fault as the profession. What are we going to do about the physician who refuses to tell a patient that he has tuberculosis? How can we convince him that he owes it to the community to report every case promptly and to be frank with the patient in order that he may instruct him in the precautions necessary to protect his own family and the public? If it is a case of losing patients, as so many doctors will say when asked why they do not tell their patients the truth, the physician may at least have the satisfaction of a clear conscience. Sooner or later the patient will find out the truth and, if he finds out too late, bitter will be his reproach of the doctor who did not tell him the trouble while there was a chance of recovery. Legislation has done all that it can for us in Michigan on this point, in making it compulsory for physicians to report their cases of tuberculosis. It now remains for our society to get in its work of education.

To sum up then, the points this paper has attempted to make: Better the organization by the distribution of forces to the best advantage and by coöperation with local and state agencies interested in public health work; increase the staff of paid workers who can give their whole time and thought to the work; segregate the advanced case, resident or non-resident, and, above all, educate.

We have the greatest work in the world, second to the work of Christianization. We merit the support of all right thinking people. We should not lack one cent for abundant support. Let us renew our zeal and put forth greater effort to conquer the greatest physical foe ever known to man. As John Kingsbury says, "Measure as you may the progress of the world,—materially, sociologically, intellectually there

is no one measure which can compare with the decrease in physical suffering in man, woman and child, when stricken by disease and accident."

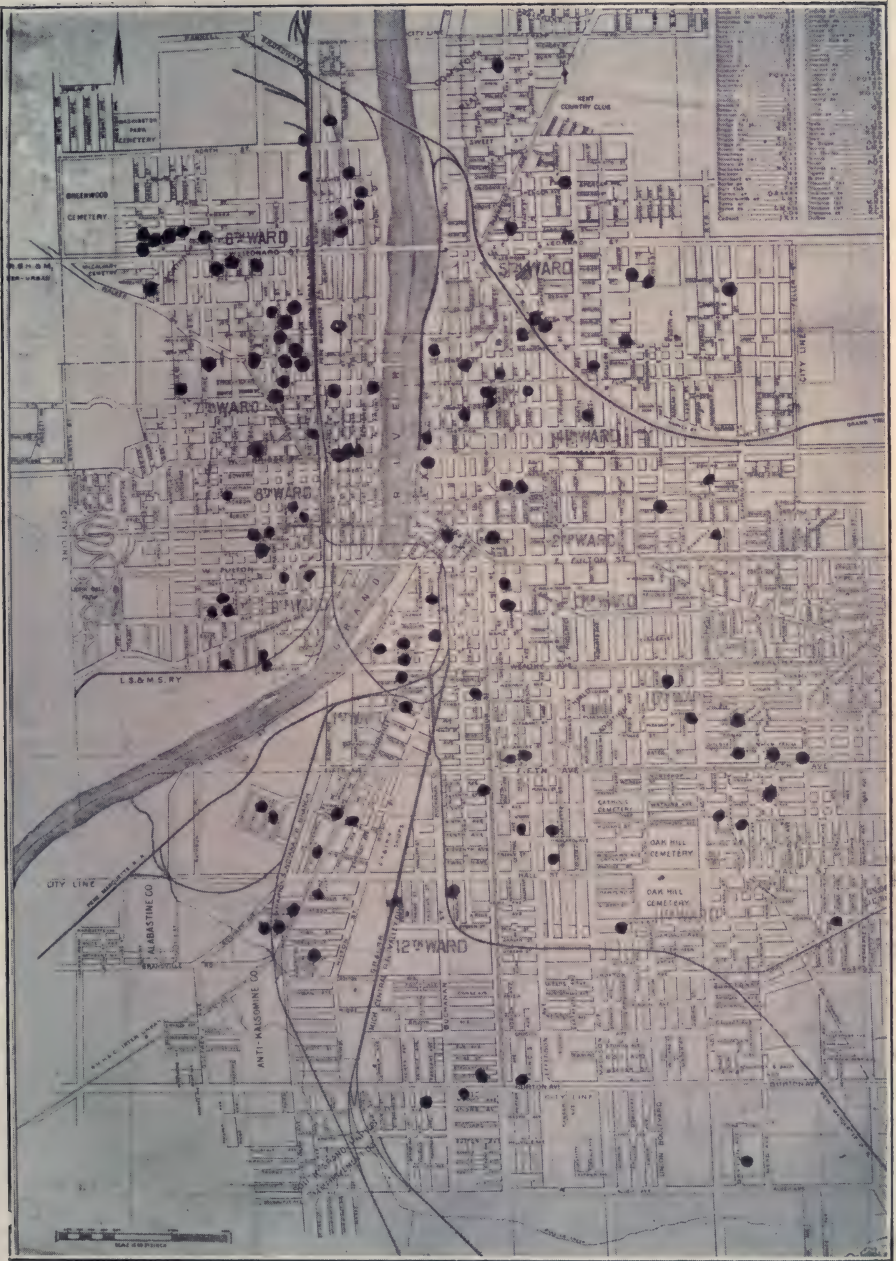
DR. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, ANN ARBOR:—I hope we will not be discouraged in the work we have undertaken. It does not look very promising when we look about us and find that we have done so little. Still within my memory there has been much done in regard to tuberculosis in this State. I was one of a Committee to go before the legislature at every meeting beginning with the late 80's. Year after year we went. I think it was in the late 80's that Dr. Baker and some others presented the proposition to the Legislature to build a hospital for the care of tuberculous people. But it really never reached the Legislature; it died in committee. Many years passed. Finally we did get an appropriation for the Sanatorium at Howell. Since then things have moved along, but they are moving very slowly. However, they are moving in the right direction.

This work in which we are engaged is the greatest crusade man has ever undertaken. While theoretically it would be possible to eradicate tuberculosis in one generation, we are not going to do it. But what is one generation? We come and go and stay a little while, and if we move along ever so little life has been worth living. Something has been done.

I think myself that we have got to push the educational movement. I think great stress should be put upon this, and while I am before you I want to say that the United States with all its culture and all its wealth is going very slowly in this direction. However, things are moving more or less and anything that is being done in the world means much to us.

I attended the International Exposition of Hygiene in Dresden. It was the most wonderful thing the world has ever known. It was an inspiration to go there and see the exhibit and also at the same time a source of depression, because of all the great countries of the world the United States was the only one which did not have an exhibit. The German government, together with Dresden and certain provinces, also certain individuals, gave two millions of dollars for that exhibit. It was open from the first of May





*Courtesy Grand Rapids Society.*

SPOT MAP OF GRAND RAPIDS SHOWING LOCATION OF CASES CARED FOR BY THE SOCIETY.





*Courtesy State Board of Health.*

to the first of October. Great Britain, France, Austria Hungary, Spain, Russia, China, Japan, Argentine Republic and Brazil all had exhibits there. The United States government did not. The United States government was asked to make an appropriation of \$52,000 to this exhibit but refused to make any appropriation at all.

I want to tell you about some of the things exhibited there and the educational value they certainly have. This exposition had an average daily attendance of 40,000 and every dollar appropriated for it was returned by the middle of September, and the admission fee was one mark.

There was a great building labelled "Der Mensch." It contained a popular exhibit. Our first visit to this building was on Sunday, but we found it so crowded that we could scarcely breathe, so we concluded that inasmuch as Sunday was a holiday the crowd could be accounted for. So we went back on Monday. We found the doors closed. The building was full and the authorities had to close the doors every two or three hours until the people could finish their inspection. In this building there were many large rooms, and the whole building covered many acres. The first room at the right was devoted to the microscopical structure of man. There all the tissues of the human body were exhibited under microscopes, while the walls were covered with charts of enlargements of the things seen under the microscope. Every tissue was thus shown microscopically and macroscopically.

Probably the next room was the most interesting of all. It was devoted to the physiology of man. There was a giant man made of glass with the blood seen circulating through every part of his body. The special senses were illustrated by moving models, so that one could look into the eye or the ear and see how the special senses operate.

One room was devoted to the hygiene of infancy. There were models showing how the newly born babe is to be washed, clothed and fed. One could scarcely ask a question concerning the care of infants which would not find a ready answer in the figures, charts and diagrams which covered the walls and tables.

There was a large room showing plans for houses, villages and cities. In another part of the ground there was

a village of houses for workmen. These, of course, were models showing how such houses might be constructed at a very moderate cost.

One large room was devoted to the foods of man. Here were miniature fields in which the foods were growing. Here were mills for grinding the food. Here were tables set with food ready to eat, and the food value of each article was illustrated by diagrams and charts.

In one building there was a hospital filled with iron cots, with snowy white bedding, and in each bed was a plaster cast child, some with measles, others with scarlet fever, still others with smallpox, etc.

In another building we found the museum of hygiene showing the methods of obtaining drinking water, disposing of sewage and of caring for the infectious diseases from the time of Moses down to the present.

In another part of the grounds we found street cars, railroad trains, steam boats, ships, all kinds of means of transportation, of full size, showing how they should be built and arranged hygienically.

In yet another building there were all kinds of animal parasites that infect mankind. There was the mosquito, the fly, and other insects showing how malaria, the plague, sleeping sickness, and other diseases may be transmitted.

The greater part of the exhibit was German. Here is a country not so large, rich nor populous as ours, doing all this work, and I think we will have to admit that we are a long ways behind Germany so far as the health of the people is concerned.

I want to urge that we must not be discouraged. I think this Society should have definite objects in view, and I think one of these should be the erection somewhere in the State of a great building for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis. We will not get rid of tuberculosis until we have some such place.

In Germany every man, woman and child who works for wages must have his life insured, not only life insurance but must be insured against sickness. Once so often every individual must go to the doctor, and with the slightest sign of developing tuberculosis he is cared for as well as an Emperor would be if he were sick.



One of the greatest needs here is the hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis. It will be absolutely impossible to eradicate this disease so long as one out of seven of us is a source of infection to others.

Let us, notwithstanding the discouragement with which we have met, go to the Legislature and ask for two things: 1st, money to build such an institution; 2nd, money to support the work of this Society. Voluntary contributions are all right, but they are spasmodic and uncertain.

When the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was formed in this country, I wrote to fifty or one hundred men in Michigan and asked them to become members. Most of these men did become members but have not kept up their contributions. They pay once, but year after year they get sick and tired of it. This work is for the public good and should be done by the public. The money should be raised by taxation. This is the proper way of taking from the rich man and giving to the poor man. It is the legal way of doing it.

The fact that we are so far behind should simply make us realize that we have a heavier burden to carry and that we must work a little harder and keep at it under all kinds of discouragement and go ahead.

MRS L. L. JAMES, YPSILANTI:—I can only repeat what has been said so often: the main thing today is to educate the people. If we had some way to get at parents of children, and teach them what it means to their children and their children's children what stand they take! If we could increase the number of sanatoria or could afford to have more visiting nurses to go from house to house to teach the people who will in turn go out and tell their neighbors and friends how to care for themselves, it would be a great education.

We have met with obstacles in the form of non-cooperation of physicians. We have one or two physicians who seem ready to report cases, while we have had had one or two people whose lives could have been saved if their physicians had reported cases and made it possible for us to send patients to the sanatorium, which we are willing to do.

DR. RALPH APTE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH:—I agree with these people that it is really necessary that some provision

be made for the establishment of a State Hospital centrally located, for the care of cases which cannot be cared for in existing institutions.

We have never had any trouble with our Board of Supervisors in paying our bills. This they have done very cheerfully, because we do not admit cases from other localities.

Just the minute we start in taking cases from across the road they would question our bills. We cannot afford and will not pay bills for other counties. If we are to have the co-operation of the Board of Supervisors we must try to be reasonable in expenditures.

I have some requests for outside admissions, among them a letter from Petoskey requesting a room in the Sanatorium. We are willing to have the patient if the county will pay the expenses (as long as we have room), but the trouble is, that Emmett County is not going to do that because we will charge them the whole cost of taking care of them, therefore they think it is too much. We only wish to care for our own cases.

Another letter is from Grand Haven from the Director of the Poor, who goes into the subject of trying to get what is evidently an advanced case located in the Grand Rapids Sanatorium. He has evidently tried to get this case into Howell and cannot get it admitted there because it is too far advanced, which proves to me that we need a hospital for the care of these cases in Michigan.

Suppose a case at Howell becomes advanced and that case came from our county—it comes back to Grand Rapids.

I believe that the only way that we are going to solve the question in Michigan is to establish a big clearing house for the diagnosis and care of all tubercular cases that wish to come to it. For instance, if here in Ann Arbor a 60 or 100 bed hospital could be built where cases can be sent from the whole state, with some such arrangement as this: That for 30 days any case in Michigan could come here to find out if they have tuberculosis. There are many people whom some of us physicians cannot convince that they have tuberculosis, and we would be glad to have a place where for a period of thirty days they can be examined and get the advice which they most need. Then they could be sent to

the place best suited to their condition. After thirty days examination they can be charged back to the County.

I believe that it is only fair to our other county institutions that are trying to do the best work they can do, that such an institution be established for the care of these advanced cases. Another thing that comes in here, is that Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Warthin have worked for a great many years on the possible solution of a cure for consumption. This might be worked out very well by state institutions under the auspices of the State University.

I will say that the institution in Grand Rapids has been besieged by doctors and men who have different cures for consumption until it has been one of the hardest things to contend with—the refusal of the use of certain drugs and certain appliances in the institution.

One other thing is the larger number of cases of consumption reported. It is only natural that after the passage of the bill we should have many more cases reported. This does not really represent that we have a lot more cases of consumption.

MRS. MARK JEFFERSON, YPSILANTI:—In talking of education you neglect one class of the community—the *doctors* need educating! The majority of us laymen rely implicitly upon what our doctors tell us; and they do not dwell enough upon the fact that tuberculosis is “catching” and curable. Then too they refuse to obey the law. For example in Ypsilanti we have twelve or fifteen physicians. We have about ten deaths a year from tuberculosis, indicating thirty-five or forty cases. One of those cases has been reported.

Our society has difficulty in learning of cases until they are too far advanced, although a very few cases have been much helped—even to the point of being pronounced “cured.”

DR. F. R. WALDRON, ANN ARBOR:—There is no doubt in my mind that it is difficult or impossible for the ordinary general practitioner to make a diagnosis of very early tuberculosis and when we consider the difficulty experienced by specialists with every diagnostic aid, we can hardly blame him for over-looking many cases.

However it does seem inexcusable that he should abso-



lutely ignore the law requiring the reporting of cases and should take so little interest in preventive measures. He has no right to judge the value of the efforts being made for prevention. He may not approve the measures taken and they may be worthless, but at least they are earnest efforts and even failures help solve a problem as they leave just so much less ground to cover and point to the correct solution.

When we fight any evil or attack any problem we get all the information we can about it. Early and complete information of cases of tuberculosis must be of value if anything is, and unless we are prepared to abandon the problem of prevention as hopeless, should be promptly given as the law requires.

The following resolution was presented and accepted at this meeting:

Inasmuch as the imperative necessity for a large Sanatorium for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis, both of indigents and non-indigents is conceded.

*Resolved*, That the Michigan State Society go on record as strongly advocating the establishment of such an institution by the State and strongly urging its members to work for the consummation of this plan.

### III.—THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH EXHIBIT CAR: ITS AIMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—DR. ROBERT L. DIXON.

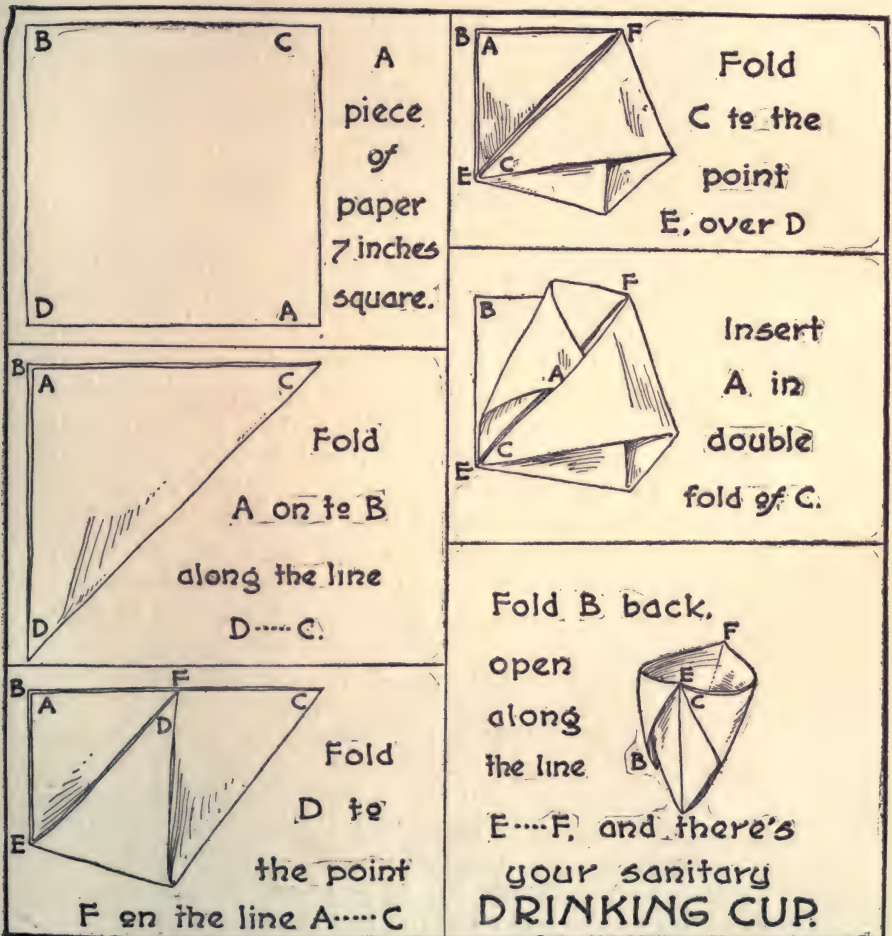
At the meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health in July, 1911, it was suggested that the department equip and send out a Public Health Car in conjunction with the Institute train conducted by the Michigan Agricultural College, under the immediate supervision of Professor L. R. Taft.

Professor Taft very kindly extended to us the invitation to make our car a part of his train, and directed many courtesies toward us in the preliminary arrangements for the trip.

A baggage coach was secured, without charge, from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Company, and was equipped with the exhibit. In a general way, the following may be said to be a description of the car:

The interior was covered with a purple bunting, and

within, the length of the car, there was placed a table about four feet wide; the table being within eighteen inches of one side of the car, and leaving more room at the other side for the accommodation of the visitors. At the left, immediately upon entering the coach, one met the drinking cup proposition. We had installed a model street bubbling fountain, a model indoor bubbler, and several machines for



Courtesy State Board of Health.  
HOW TO MAKE A SANITARY DRINKING CUP.

vending cups. These were intended to illustrate the substitutes for the common drinking cup which had been forbidden by resolution of the State Board of Health.

In connection with this feature of the exhibit, a great many thousand one-page leaflets, showing how to make a paper drinking cup were handed out. On the wall, immediately back of this exhibit, were numerous charts and pictures intended to emphasize the dangers of the public drinking cup.

Following along that side of the coach, the next group of the exhibit was a tuberculosis group. Here we had numerous charts and pictures, tending to show the cause, the nature, the extent of tuberculosis, and the general principles of prevention and treatment. We displayed the Michigan shack, over which was hanging the diploma granted by Theodore Roosevelt. We had a great many sets of the plans and specifications for the Michigan shack, and these we distributed to whomever had any interest in the subject. On the wall, near the shack, was the Michigan tuberculosis clock. This clock was so connected with electrical devices, that a red light flashed at regular intervals, which indicated the average intervals at which some person in the United States dies of consumption. This feature of the exhibit was very interesting, apparently, and certainly served to impress the proposition upon the great numbers who saw the clock. It was not unusual to hear someone wonder how it happens that the people die just three minutes apart, while other people would want to know how we knew just when somebody was dying, and how we managed to flash the clock just at that time.

On the table by the side of the shack, we displayed various sanitary devices to be used in relation to tuberculosis cases; such devices as sanitary sputum cups, handkerchiefs, cuspidors, etc.

The next group consisted of the typhoid fever section, in which, by means of charts and pictures, we emphasized the relation between insanitary conditions and typhoid fever. In connection with this, the fly pest and the milk proposition were emphasized by charts and pictures.

On the table, at this point, we had our laboratory exhibit. Here we showed people various cultures of germs; we





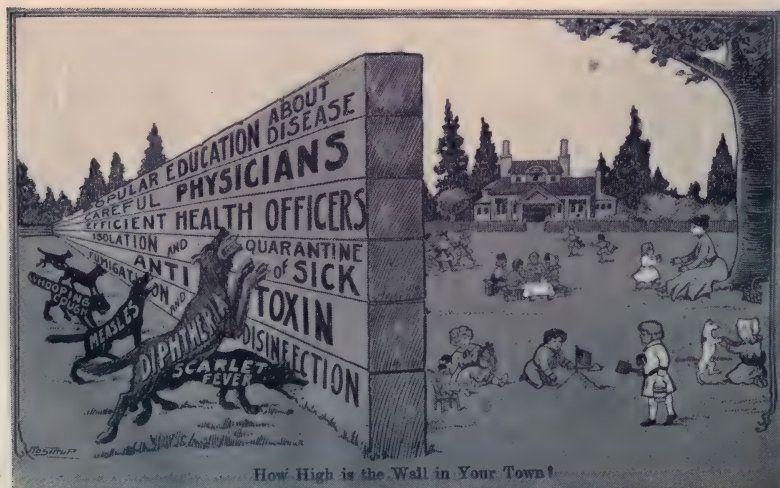
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH EXHIBIT CAR.



*Courtesy State Board of Health.*  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH CAR AT FAIR.



INTERIOR OF EXHIBIT CAR.



How High is the Wall in Your Town?

Courtesy State Board of Health.

showed them, in a general way, the methods by which we examine milk, water, sputum, etc.; we showed them by means of culture plates how we determine the relative germ content in milk samples, and emphasized, by this means, the difference between milk produced under sanitary conditions and that produced under unclean conditions. The laboratory exhibit was a specially attractive feature, and a great many people were particularly pleased to have the opportunity to see living typhoid germs under the microscope as well as in culture.

Another section of the wall space was devoted to the infantile mortality question. We had fastened on the wall, 1540 little china dolls, each one representing a baby under one year of age who had died in Michigan during July or August of the preceding year. The dolls were arranged in groups to represent the baby deaths in various localities. Other charts and pictures surrounding this, tended to impress the idea still more.

In addition to these features, we had groups of pictures and charts in reference to summer resort sanitation, small-pox, diphtheria, etc. Thousands of copies of various pamphlets on public health subjects were distributed, and a great many single leaflets bearing striking pictures were handed out.

The attendants in the car were Mr. Thos. Ainge, Mr. Q. O. Gilbert and myself. Mr. Ainge talked to the people regarding the drinking water devices and the construction of the shack. Mr. Gilbert explained the various features of the laboratory exhibit, and the secretary made himself generally busy among the people, calling their attention to various features of the exhibit, and serving them as indications seemed to call.

On the outside of the car, a large banner, bearing the words "Michigan State Board of Health," was placed.

Leaving Lansing, August first, our trip covered the southeastern portion of the state over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and the Cincinnati Northern railroads. The following towns were visited, and at each place the crowd was so large that invariably we had to ask people to leave the car when it came time for us to start on to the next station.



### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

Dimondale	Adrian	Plainwell
Eaton Rapids	Hudson	Otsego
Springport	Pittsford	Allegan
Homer	Hillsdale	Hopkins
Litchfield	Quincy	Dorr
Jonesville	Coldwater	Byron Center

### Michigan Central Railroad.

Caledonia	Three Rivers	Kalamazoo
Middleville	Jones	Galesburg
Hastings	Vandalia	Augusta
Nashville	Cassopolis	Battle Creek
Vermontville	Niles	Marshall
Charlotte	Buchanan	Albion
Onondaga	Galien	Parma
Concord	Pokagon	Jackson
Tekonsha	Dowagiac	Rives
Union City	Decatur	Leslie
Colon	Lawton	Mason
Centerville	Mattawan	

### Cincinnati Northern Railroad.

Clark's Lake	Addison Junction
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The expenses of the train were met by the railroad companies, and several of the railroad officials of the different companies were with us for part or all of the trip, and the association with them was most agreeable. The coming of the train had been announced in the newspapers and by special bulletins at each place, so we always found a crowd awaiting us.

We believe that the trip was so successful from an educational standpoint that we shall make every effort to meet the demands and put out a train next summer, covering another portion of the state.

A short time was given for informal discussion of this paper and for questions with regard to the Exhibit.

A motion of thanks to the Board of Regents of the University for entertaining the Society delegates at luncheon was passed.

Adjournment.

## REPORT OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

TO JANUARY 1, 1912.

This report covers only the work previous to 1912. Some of the cities in the "no report" list have taken up active work since 1911. Reports of Easter and Christmas seal sales are not included in this report. See pages 81-87.

### ADRIAN.

Secretary: Dr. E. T. Morden.

Local society organized in May. Adopted constitution and by-laws.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Secured Dr. Guy L. Kiefer of Detroit for an address on the needs of a local organization.

Anti-Spitting ordinance enforced.

Sanitary drinking fountains installed.

Newspaper publicity.

Illustrated lecture on tuberculosis given before High School students.

The awakening of John Bond shown in moving picture theater.

Installed window tent and provided sputum cups for an advanced case of tuberculosis.

Twenty-two members reported.

### ANN ARBOR.

Secretary: Dr. W. B. Hinsdale.

Opened "Camp Lookout," a shack with a capacity for six patients. Paid for services of nurse and matron and for all running expenses of the institution during the months of May to November.

Conducted membership campaign.

Secured appropriation from the University of Michigan for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Convention.

Was instrumental in securing the moving picture films entitled The Awakening of John Bond, The Fly Pest, and The Man Who Learned, which were shown in Ann Arbor.

Raised over \$300 from a musical. All services were rendered gratis and the admittance fee of \$1.00 was practically clear for the society.

Excellent assistance has been given by the newspapers.

The Relief Committee has investigated ten cases of tuberculosis and in many cases relief has been given. The cases are summarized as follows:

Still being visited .....	3
Died .....	3
Left city .....	2
Referred to county-house .....	1
Referred to Howell Sanatorium .....	1

Medical inspection is conducted in schools.

## AU SABLE.

Secretary: Mrs George D. McNichol, Oscoda.

Society organized on May 3rd. Constitution and by-laws were adopted; officers and directors were elected.

Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.

Sent in several state memberships.

Splendid plans were made for oiling roads and for the erection of a Tri-County Sanatorium for tuberculosis patients but nothing was accomplished because of the terrible forest fires that destroyed both Au Sable and Oscoda.

## BAY CITY.

Secretary: Mrs. James E. Duffy.

Employing two visiting nurses.

Conducting free dispensary.

Report of visiting nurses and free dispensary from January to November 1, 1911:

Number of calls made on tubercular patients .....	600
Number of quarts of milk given .....	974
Number of dozen eggs .....	10
Cost of beef given .....	\$20
Number of paper napkins .....	3000
Number of sputum cup fillers .....	3000
Number of metal cups .....	8
Number of patients cared for in last two years.....	30
Number of patients cared for at present time .....	8

Have donated blankets, comforters, pillow slips, sheets, night gowns, etc., also railroad fare amounting to \$30 for summer outings.

Have on hand three fresh air window tents, 1 porch, 1 porch screen.



### BENTON HARBOR.

Chairman: Dr. F. R. Belknap.

Illustrated lecture given by Dr. Warthin.

Women's clubs are taking care of tuberculosis work.

Mrs. W. R. Wright sent in five state memberships.

### BERRIEN SPRINGS.

Chairman: Mr. E. L. Abell.

Illustrated lectures given.

People show interest in the work.

### BIG RAPIDS.

Secretary: Mrs. A. B. Cogger.

Tuberculosis work is taken care of by a committee of the Woman's Club.

### BIRMINGHAM.

Chairman: Mrs. Helen E. Brey.

The work is conducted through the Woman's Club.

Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.

Gave legislative support.

### BLISSFIELD.

Secretary: Dr. R. M. Eccles.

Local society formed April 18.

Secured Dr. Warthin for an illustrated lecture on tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

### CADILLAC.

Secretary: Mrs. W. Joe Smith.

Employs district nurse.

Educational work conducted.

### CARO.

Secretary: Mrs. W. S. Wixson.

Isolated one case of tuberculosis, and supplied reading matter, food, and clothing.

Sent delegate to annual convention.

Seventy-six members reported.

## CLINTON.

Chairman: Mrs. Capitola Rulison.

Clinton Culture Club has devoted some time to the subject of tuberculosis.

Sold postcards for the State Association.

## COLDWATER.

Secretary: Dr. L. W. Howe.

Anti-Spitting ordinance is partially enforced.

Public drinking cups have disappeared; sanitary drinking fountains installed.

Dental inspection in schools.

Secured co-operation of moving picture theaters and newspapers.

## COOPERSVILLE.

Secretary: Dr. N. H. Kassabian.

Society organized in 1908.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed in 1910 and 1911.

Public interest has been awakened along the lines of prevention of tuberculosis.

## DETROIT.

Secretary: Mrs. Clara B. Arthur.

Executive Secretary: Miss Maude Van Syckle.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed in over sixty churches. A proclamation was issued by the mayor and reads as follows:

National Tuberculosis Day will be observed April 30th. In Detroit, services will be held in many churches, and a Mass Meeting will be held in the Garrick Theater at 3 P. M.

This scourge has no legitimate place in Detroit. We are a city of homes, not of tenements; our houses are surrounded by fresh air, and gardens and grass plats, our parks and rivers afford, in summer at least, all opportunity for out-of-door vacation. The reproach is upon ourselves and none other.

Half of the battle in this case is in making up our minds that the curse can be overcome. Therefore let us signalize this day with a determination, first to hold before each sufferer the hope of recuperation and health; secondly, to let nothing great or small, be left undone to make Detroit the freest of all large cities, from this curse of tuberculosis.

I request the citizens to attend the exercises and the special services which have been called to give effect to these purposes.

(Signed) Wm. B. THOMPSON,

Mayor, City of Detroit.

In addition to the work in the churches, a mass meeting was held in the Garrick Theater, at which several prominent men gave addresses. Seventy-five stereopticon slides, illustrating State, County and local tuberculosis effort were shown.

Sent delegates to annual convention of State Association.

Excellent press service has been obtained.

Issued monthly bulletin.

Established dispensary at Delray.

In connection with the campaign for open-air schools, Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley of Chicago was secured for an illustrated lecture in the Detroit Opera House.

Started movement to interest employers in the health of their employees.

Takes part in special case committee consisting of representatives from the following institutions: Housing Commission, Associated Charities, Children's Bureau, Jewish Institute, Poor Commission, Visiting Nurses, Board of Health, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Girls' Protective League, Children's Free Hospital, Red Cross Society, Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Visiting Nurses are continually discovering cases of distress induced by tuberculosis and its attendant poverty, which are often beyond the scope of their field of endeavor and this need has been met by the formation of this Committee.

One of the strong features of the Society's work is the Visiting Nurse work. The report of Visiting Nurses' Committee for the year May, 1910—May 1911, is as follows:

Number of patients carried over to May 1910 .....	71
Number of new patients admitted .....	166
Total number cared for during year .....	237
Total number discharged .....	99
Total number died .....	83
Total number on list May 1, 1911 .....	55
Total number nursing visits .....	1,825
Total number unrecorded visits .....	1,728
Total number visits of instruction and investigation .....	2,146
Total number of visits .....	5,699
Total number of cases sent to Board of Health Sanatorium....	5
Total number of cases sent to Eloise .....	2
Total number of cases sent to Howell .....	3
Total number of cases sent to St. Mary's Hospital .....	1
Total number cases sent to Children's Free Hospital .....	1
Total number referred to Board of Health .....	13
Total number referred to Associated Charities .....	35
Doctors' services obtained for .....	6



Special nursing provided for .....	2
Milk tickets issued for .....	6,271 qts.
Egg orders issued for .....	1,606 doz.

Funds to carry on the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are obtained annually on Blue Star Tag day. The treasurer's report follows:

Net Proceeds Tag Day, 1911.....	\$5,828.90
Funds from Tag Day, 1910, received .....	3,067.77

Total .....	\$8,896.67
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Condensed statement of disbursements;

July 1, 1911, to January 15, 1912.

Salaries of four nurses .....	\$1,667.06
For milk and eggs (for patients) .....	388.08
Supplies for nurses—drugs (for patients).....	75.34
Ice (for patients) .....	5.60
Incidentals and expressage for sick patients .....	24.31
Delray Dispensary equipment .....	50.00
Salary physician at Delray (six months) .....	150.00
Rent, heat, etc., through the Associated Charities ..	207.21
For support of charity patients at the Detroit Tu- berculosis Sanatorium .....	773.00
Publishing Detroit Tuberculosis Bulletin .....	172.95
Other educational work .....	67.11
Office staff salaries .....	331.20
For support of State Tuberculosis Society .....	79.00
Miscellaneous expenses .....	245.03

\$4,235.89

Balance .....	\$4,660.78
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## DETROIT SANATORIUM SOCIETY.

Secretary: Dr. Herbert M. Rich.

Executive Secretary: Miss Maude Van Syckle.

The Board of Trustees is composed of twenty-five members. In 1911 the membership of the Society consisted of 110 Honorary members, 46 Life members, 132 Annual members, and 119 Contributing members, and the dues paid amounted to \$2,045.00, which together with the interest (\$59.79) made a total of \$2,104.79. This money has all been used toward the care of charity cases at the Sanatorium.



GRAND RAPIDS EXHIBIT AT APPLE SHOW.



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Society.*

FAIR EXHIBIT, GRAND RAPIDS, SHOWING CATCH OF FLIES AND WINNER OF  
"FLYLESS CITY" CONTEST.



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*



## REPORT OF PRESIDENT, MR. FRANK B. LELAND.

This organization has been in existence less than two years, but its accomplishments in that short period along the lines to which it has devoted its energies are most remarkable. It has erected and thoroughly equipped a hospital capable of accommodating fifty patients, including the addition which has just been completed and furnished, and which is now ready for patients. One of the two years of the organization's existence, it has conducted this hospital, and the results already produced have a marked influence for good in this community.

The Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium one year after its completion is one of the best known institutions in the city, and its friends and the contributors to its prosperity are literally numbered by the tens of thousands. This is shown by the multiplicity of small contributions to the Tag Day funds, one-half of which was contributed for the benefit of the Sanatorium.

Over twenty-one hundred dollars were received by the Sanatorium for membership dues last year, all of which sum was devoted to the support of patients unable to pay their own expenses, this fund alone being equivalent to the endowment of six beds for the entire year.

The general results obtained in the treatment of cases at the Sanatorium have been excellent, and compare very favorably with those of other similar institutions. In one particular, however, this Sanatorium has sought no record, and I trust in the future will never seek a record, and that is in any way limiting the cases it will receive where it is known in advance that death must shortly relieve the sufferings of the patients. Twenty-one persons died at our Sanatorium last year in the midst of the most comfortable surroundings which could be furnished. Not only were the patients themselves made as comfortable as possible during their last days, but the spread of the disease among their families and friends was prevented and great good was done to the community in this way, and beyond question many persons were kept from infection with tuberculosis.

The financial history of the Sanatorium is one which will command the respect of all who may know of it. It is a rare thing that any hospital, whether large or small, is able to come anywhere near paying its expenses the first year. Our Sanatorium, however, has far more than done this as will become evident upon an inspection of our treasurer's report, and noting that the amount expended for improvements on the buildings alone far exceeds the amount of the present deficiency in our available cash.

The Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium is a semi-charitable institution and takes care of as many of those afflicted with tuberculosis

who are unable to pay their expenses, as it can secure the funds to care for. At the present time we have eighteen endowed beds, all of which are constantly filled with charity patients. As a matter of course, every bed in any hospital costs a certain amount of money which must be paid from some source, and it is therefore clear that the more money contributed to this work for the support of persons unable to care for themselves, the fewer beds will be occupied by pay patients, who however are just as much entitled to the benefits of this institution, and indeed are far more necessary to its continuance than those unable to pay their own expenses.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT OF SANATORIUM.

Condition on Admission.	Patients.	App. Cured.	Arr.	Imp.	Unp.	Died.
Incipient .....	32 or 30%	2	10	18	2	0
Mod. Advanced .....	16 or 14%	0	3	11	1	1
Far Advanced .....	60 or 56%	0	1	17	21	21
Number of patients treated during the year .....						148
Number of Patients in the Sanatorium Jan. 15, 1912 .....						40
Number of Patients to be reported on .....						108
56 Patients gained an average of 7.67 pounds.						
14 Patients lost an average of 4.50 pounds.						
3 Patients remained the same.						
35 Advanced Cases were not weighed.						
Maximum Gain during the year—30 pounds.						
Average length of stay—9.26 weeks.						
Longest stay—34 weeks.						
Shortest stay—2 days.						

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

##### GENERAL FUND, January 2nd, 1912.

Receipts .....	\$37,768.88
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1911 .....	1,333.90
Total receipts .....	\$39,102.78
Expenses .....	\$42,353.58
Deficit of .....	\$ 3,250.80

##### MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Receipts .....	\$ 6,204.94
Disbursements .....	9,068.05
Balance on hand Jan. 2nd, 1912, .....	\$ 27.00

# ENDOWMENT FUND.

Receipts .....	\$10,364.91
Disbursements .....	9,068.05

Cash on hand Jan. 2nd, 1912.....\$ 1,296.86

## ASSETS.

Buildings .....	\$62,500.00
St. John Annex .....	2,500.00
Furniture and Furnishings .....	7,500.00
Laundry .....	1,500.00
Operating Room Equipment .....	800.00
Land .....	15,000.00

\$89,800.00

## LIABILITIES.

Mortgage .....	\$10,000.00
Accounts due .....	3,550.00

\$13,550.00

Net amount of Assets .....\$76,249.20

# REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health is constituted as follows: George B. Yerkes, Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Dr. Charles H. Oakman, Samuel T. Douglas; Secretary of the Board, John F. McKinlay, Health Officer, Guy L. Kiefer.

An Anti-Spitting Ordinance was passed in Detroit a number of years ago.

The result of the Board of Health anti-drinking cup campaign, which has been one of education and has been going on for a number of years, is that sanitary drinking fountains have been installed in the public schools, in public buildings, in parks and on street corners.

A fly campaign has been conducted each year for a number of years, and last Fall a crusade was undertaken for the extermination of the house-fly by the use of the outdoor flytrap. This crusade will be continued early in the Spring.

The State Law requiring the reporting of cases of tuberculosis is enforced as much as possible. A number of physicians are reporting their cases regularly, and the Board of Health has passed a resolution that when any evidence can be obtained that a physician has neglected to report a case, he is to be prosecuted.

Our system of school inspection is being enlarged from year to



year, and the staff at present consists of a corps of twenty-seven inspectors, one of whom is the chief medical inspector, one dentist and six school nurses.

The City Sanatorium at the present time has a capacity of 75 beds; it consists of one large building, the ground floor of which is used for administration purposes, and the second floor for more or less open rooms for advanced cases. This building is provided with roomy porches for outdoor sleeping. Besides this large structure there are a number of small tent-houses and open-air cottages.

The Board of Health conducts a Clinic for the examination, instruction and care of tuberculosis patients at the Board of Health building, at which physicians and nurses are in attendance daily. Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Jr., has general charge of the tuberculosis work and attends all of the cases at the Sanatorium daily and such cases as need attention at their homes, besides being in attendance upon the Clinic three times a week. Dr. G. H. McFall is in attendance upon the Clinic the other three days of the week and gives special attention and treatment at the hospital to the laryngeal cases. A complete report of the work done by the Tuberculosis Department and submitted by Dr. V. C. Vaughan, Jr., is herewith appended.

#### REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM JANUARY 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1912.

The work done in connection with the tuberculosis problem by the Board of Health may be conveniently considered under three heads.

##### I. Work of Tuberculosis Clinic.

##### II. Patients cared for at their homes under the supervision of the Board of Health.

##### III. Cases cared for or receiving instruction in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

On January 1st, 1911, 156 tuberculosis patients were in attendance at the clinic. During the year 696 individuals presented themselves for examination or treatment at the clinic. Several of these were discovered to be afflicted with diseases other than tuberculosis associated with cough and expectoration, and were referred to other clinics for attention. Many presented themselves who did not feel in any way ill at the time, but who desired examination on account of recent association with individuals undoubtedly tuberculous. Of the 696 so presenting themselves, 530 were found to be suffering from tuberculous disease and have been under supervision, either in their homes, the hospital, or at the clinic during the past year. These, in addition to the 156 tuberculous individuals in attendance at the beginning of the year, made a total of 686 tuberculous patients under supervision during this period.

When a person presents himself at the clinic, he is given a thorough chest examination and a receptacle for the collection of a specimen of sputum and told to return on the following day. In the meantime the nurse is dispatched to the home to collect data concerning the mode of life of the individual, sanitary surroundings, social conditions, income of the family, and reports to the physician in charge of the clinic before the return of the patient. Cases of tuberculosis in needy circumstances are supplied with eggs and milk to be taken as directed by the physician. During the past year the Board of Health has distributed 3211 dozens of eggs, and 11,221 quarts of milk. All tuberculous patients are instructed as to the proper method of disposal of the sputum, and are furnished with sputum boxes to be used at home, and gauze to be used on the streets, and under conditions where sputum boxes would not be satisfactory. We have during the year distributed 15,000 sputum boxes and 4,800 yards of gauze among such cases. In addition each patient is provided with a pamphlet printed in English, German, Polish, Italian, Yiddish or Hungarian according to his nationality. These pamphlets contain information regarding the manner of best caring for the welfare of the sick individual and at the same time of preventing the spread of the infection to others. They are distributed not only among the patients themselves, but also among all individuals associated with tuberculous cases. Fourteen thousand of these pamphlets have been distributed during the past year.

During the month of May 1911 a special Diagnostic Clinic, for the examination of children of tuberculous parents, and others in apparent health but associated with tuberculous cases, was established. Whereas the regular clinic hour is from ten to twelve in the morning, the Diagnostic Clinics held from four to six in the afternoon, since at this hour any elevation in temperature or acceleration of the pulse, occurring during the day may be noted. One hundred and forty-eight individuals, mostly children under fourteen years of age, have presented themselves at this special clinic for examination. After careful study 62 of these have proved to be undoubtedly tuberculous, 40 showed suspicious indications although an absolute diagnosis was impossible, and 46 were, as far as we could ascertain, in good health.

In connection with the work of the clinic visits are made by nurses, connected with the clinic for the purpose of,

1. Investigating new cases.
2. Visiting bed patients in their homes.
3. Instructions for disinfecting where deaths from tuberculosis or the removal of the patient to the hospital has occurred. Three thousand and thirty-six visits were made by the nurses, of which 2106 were classified as, "Calls on patients who were unable to attend the

clinic," 375 were for purposes of investigation, and 331 were for instruction with regard to disinfection. In addition to these, 224 visits are classified as miscellaneous.

Where possible it is our attempt to place all patients attending the clinic in the hospital for a period of from two to three months in order that they may become familiar with the method of treatment and receive instruction with regard to the precautions which they must take in order to prevent the spread of infection to others. On January 1st, 1911, seventy patients were enrolled in the hospital and 258 additional cases have been admitted during the year making a total of 328 patients, who received instruction and care at the hospital, during this time. A large proportion of the cases admitted at the hospital were in the advanced stages of the disease, and many of them remain in the hospital until their death. The early and moderately advanced cases, after a stay of from three to four months, during which time they are amply instructed, are returned to their homes and subsequently present themselves at the clinic for observation and treatment.

## DOWAGIAC.

President: Dr. J. H. Jones.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Anti-Spitting ordinance exists. Anti-Spitting placards have been posted in factories, streets, and all public buildings.

Common drinking cups have been banished from the street fountains, schools, and shops, and sanitary fountains installed.

Distributed 3,000 fly circulars. Fly posters have been placed in all kitchens of hotels and restaurants.

A health exhibit was shown during Home-Coming Week, and several thousand health circulars were distributed.

There is a good milk ordinance, and milk inspection has been rigid.

(Much of this work has been done by the local Board of Health.)

The Christmas seals were sold by the Tourists' Club.

## DUNDEE.

Chairman: Dr. A. E. Unger.

Four cases of tuberculosis have been reported, three of which have died. Efforts are being made toward organization, and the people are working for "fresh air, pure food, and less flies."



## FLINT.

Chairman: Dr. F. A. Roberts.

A grant of \$1,200 was obtained from the City Council to purchase a site for a hospital.

The seal sale was conducted by "The King's Daughters" of Flint.

## FRANKFORT.

Chairman: Dr. Charles P. Doyle.

Conducting press work.

Hope to form local society later.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Secretary: Miss Ethel M. McCormick.

Employed paid secretary.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Distributed thousands of pieces of literature.

Secured excellent press service.

Anti-spitting ordinance fairly well enforced.

Public drinking cups in schools abolished.

Worked for vacuum cleaners in schools.

Three visiting nurses in schools.

One visiting nurse employed by society. Engaged another nurse to begin work January 1st, 1912. The Society has paid her expenses for special training in tuberculosis visiting nurse and clinic work at a school in Cleveland.

Conducts free clinic.

Sent Secretary to the annual meetings of the National Association and Michigan Association.

Conducted Flyless City Campaign. Secured Dr. C. F. Hodge of Worcester, Mass., for lecture on flies, to arouse interest in the campaign. \$50 in prizes were offered, and nearly 200 fly-traps were loaned. About 100 quarts of flies were brought in.

Two exhibits were held,—one at the Western Michigan State Fair, and the other at the Michigan Land and Apple Show. The chief feature at the latter exhibit was the Breathing Dolls, illustrating the effect and value of good ventilation.

Established the first permanent Open Air School in Michigan. The Society was financially unable to raise the money necessary for the opening of the school, but interested the women of the Fort-nightly Club in the project. This club of women drew upon their treasury, and with the aid of several individuals who contributed necessary equipment, the first school was made ready in a tent on the Sibley street school grounds. The Board of Education voted to employ a teacher and in doing so secured one of the ablest instruct-

ors of children in the city. It was very largely due to the capable management of Mrs Josephine Goss that the success of the first school was so great.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society selected the children and examined them at its free dispensary to exclude all who were open cases of tuberculosis. Most of the children in the first school suffered from mal-nutrition and disorders other than tuberculosis, but which might superinduce the disease. Some came from families with a history of tuberculosis. There were twenty in all.

The school opened at 8:30 with a tooth brush drill, an event which preceded each meal. After this exercise a breakfast of bread and milk was served. At noon a nourishing soup and a desert were served and at 3:30 o'clock graham crackers and milk were served. Following the noon day meal a rest on reclining chairs and cots was taken, lasting an hour. At the end of seven weeks, the period of time during which the first school was operated, the average gain for each child in the school was three and one-half pounds. The largest gain was thirteen pounds and the smallest, one-half a pound.

The school was voted a unanimous success and the Board of Education decided to operate a permanent school of this character if the same co-operation be given for the entire school year. At this time Mrs. Edward Lowe came forward with the offer to provide funds to erect a portable building on the grounds of the Sigsbee Street school, in which to hold the school for the fall and winter. The school was completed in the early winter and twenty children were selected. The same schedule was followed as in the summer school and an even greater gain in weight has been made, the average being six-tenths pound a week. One girl in this school whom the teachers predicted would not live throughout the year when she entered school in the fall, has made a gain of twenty-three pounds under the open-air treatment and, as the principal expresses it, "she is now most beautiful to behold." Children who were dull and tired and wasted looking in the closed rooms are now bright, alert and rosy, the very picture of good health.

The open-air school idea has come to Grand Rapids to stay. Dr. Apted has opened a school on similar plans at the municipal sanatorium for children who have open tuberculosis. Some of these children remain at the sanatorium and others go back and forth to school from their homes.

In three new buildings for which the Board of Education has plans, open-air rooms are being provided. It is only a question of a few years until every school in Grand Rapids will be provided with an open-air room for the children who need such treatment. There is even talk of making all the rooms, open-air rooms. What is found to be good for sickly children, it is argued, should be doubly beneficial for well children.



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*

LANDSCAPE OF GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM GROUNDS.





*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*  
INFIRMARY, GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM. WHERE THE PATIENTS HAVING TEMPER-  
ATURE RECEIVE CARE.

## REPORT OF THE VISITING NURSE AND CLINIC FOR 1911.

Total number of patients treated .....	342
Total number of calls made by patients at the clinic .....	483
Total number of calls made by nurse on patients in homes .....	2125
Total number of days clinic was open to receive patients .....	155
Total number of days visiting nurse was on duty .....	250

### Classification by age and sex:

Male .....	139
Female .....	190
Children .....	163
Adults .....	166

### Classification by occupation:

School Children .....	139
Housekeepers .....	79
Day Laborers .....	36
Children Under School Age .....	24
Factory Laborers .....	22
Bookkeepers .....	10
Clerks .....	5
Barbers .....	3
Varnishers .....	2
Teacher .....	1
Machinist .....	1

### Disposition of patients:

Patients now being treated at the free clinic .....	117
Patients whose test proved negative .....	94
Patients removed from city .....	46
Patients referred to the city Sanatorium .....	29
Patients referred to their private physician .....	16
Deaths .....	25
Discharged with disease arrested .....	2

### Supplies given to patients:

Paper handkerchiefs .....	1710
Sputum cup fillers .....	897
Quarts of milk .....	338
Dozens of eggs .....	43
Prescriptions .....	29
Sputum cup holders .....	24

## REPORT OF TREASURER FOR 1911.

### Receipts.

Balance 1910. ....	\$ 17.34
Sold Red Cross Seals 1911, (Balance 1910 sale) .....	25.10
Annual Membership Pledges .....	726.50

Other Contributions .....	1150.55
"Light House" Apple Show .....	21.88
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. ....	38.50
Sold Fly Traps .....	9.50
Sold Post Cards for State .....	2.55
Sold Red Cross Seals 1911, (Balance to be received, 1912) ..	964.27
Reimbursed for Special Nurses' Salary. ....	24.00
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$2980.19</b>

Disbursements:

Salaries .....	\$1734.50
Free Clinic .....	238.21
Rent .....	196.00
Office Supplies, Postage, etc. ....	51.48
Fly Campaign .....	151.05
Apple Show Exhibit .....	54.33
Open-Air School .....	34.12
(The Open-Air School's total expenditures were \$391.18, but the receipts were handled by our Secretary and the Fortnightly Club's Committee and are not embodied in the Treasurer's report.)	
West Michigan State Fair Exhibit .....	26.30
Express and Freight .....	10.00
Nurse's Special Training .....	58.00
Convention Expenses .....	79.34
Educational Work Among School Children .....	229.42
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$2862.75</b>

Balance in Bank .....\$117.44

Two hundred members reported.

Will publish report of years work.

Plans are being made to secure Dr. Harvey Dee Brown of Milwaukee for educational work among the school children during the month of February.

## REPORT OF COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM. PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE: DR. RALPH APTED.

This institution was first started early in 1907. Since that time the institution has been improved and enlarged, until it is now very commendable. At the time of establishing the Sanatorium, some objection was made by neighbors who feared a depreciation of their property, but the value of the land around the Sanatorium site has jumped 50% with the addition of good roads, sewers and city water. At present there are six buildings used for tuberculous



cases: an administration building, an infirmary, and four shacks. One shack is used for women, two for men, and one for the fresh air school.

Two lectures on "Winter Life in Alaska" by Lieutenant Alvin K. Baskett, U. S. Army were given. Dr. Adolphus Knopf and Dr. Woods Hutchinson also spoke to the patients. An outdoor Christmas tree was a feature of the holiday time. All patients who were able went to their homes after participating in outdoor exercises. Speaking, songs and presentation of gifts took place on the grounds between the infirmary and the main building where a permanent Christmas tree had been planted by Superintendent Goebel of the Park Board, several months before. The tree which was brilliantly lighted with colored electric lights, was the gift of Mr. G. L. Erwin, of the Power Co. The tree was trimmed with real snow.

The first fresh air school in Michigan, was opened by Miss Maude Hanks, herself a victim of the disease, at the Sanatorium. This school was conducted under the apple trees, with seven in the class. Recently an open air school was opened in one of the shacks and is conducted similarly to the city open air school. It has proven very successful. Full report of the Sanatorium, training and care of patients, results of treatment, cost of maintenance, rules for patients and other general information is printed in a recent report and may be secured upon application to Dr. Apted.

#### HARTFORD.

Chairman: Mrs. Elnora Chamberlin.

Tuberculosis Committee appointed from Womans Club to take care of work in Van Buren County.

#### HASTINGS.

Secretary: Mr. N. E. Osborne.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Has done considerable educational work.

Distributed 5,000 circulars.

Replaced public drinking cups with sanitary fountains.

Planning for enamel Anti-Spitting signs.

Twenty-five members reported.

Easter stamp sale conducted by Womans Club.

#### HILLSDALE.

Secretary: Dr. Bion Whelan.

Illustrated lecture given to Hillsdale teachers by Prof. D. G. Clancy.

## HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Secretary: Miss Frances Hubbard.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Sold Postcards.

Members reported, 117.

Conducts two dispensaries.

Employs two visiting nurses and an office assistant.

The work of the Society and its aims have received publicity through three reports and two articles published in the local papers.

The Society is now equipped with a stereopticon lantern and travelling cases for its slides and the educational work is being continued through illustrated lectures.

Secured co-operation of moving picture theatres.

The method of securing funds, and the disbursements of the Society is shown by the treasurer's report for the eight months from May-December, 1911, and is as follows:

### RECEIPTS.

Funds on hand May 4, 1911 .....	\$1779.20
Pop Concert Account .....	954.72
Incidentals .....	.05
Membership .....	114.00
Subscription .....	484.77
Blue Star Party Account .....	505.70
Stamp Account .....	22.00
Total .....	<u>\$3860.44</u>

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries .....	\$1669.00
Pop Concert Account .....	48.65
State Association .....	103.50
Maintenance .....	102.95
Transportation .....	167.28
Incidentals .....	18.37
Educational .....	27.75
Relief .....	47.52
Rent .....	225.00
Blue Star Party Account .....	19.00
Stamp Account (Red Cross Society) .....	118.89

\$2487.91

Bank Balance .....

\$1372.53

Total .....

\$3860.44

The County Tuberculosis Sanatorium toward which fifteen thousand dollars was voted by the people last year is in process of building. The plan for it comprises a central administration building with two wings, one of which will eventually be given up to advanced cases. With the present appropriation part of one wing is being built and will probably be ready for occupancy the first of the year. This will accommodate no more than the number of indigent patients already in care of the County. It is therefore the chief and immediate concern of the Society to push the matter of a further appropriation in order that the building may be completed and provision made for the non-indigent patients needing sanatorium care. Furthermore the society wishes to turn its dispensaries over to the county to be operated in connection with the sanatorium, as the Out-Patient Department of a hospital, under an efficient administration. In this plan the society has the support of the Houghton County Medical Society, which intends shortly to present to the Supervisors a resolution embodying a comprehensive plan for effectively carrying forward the tuberculosis work in the county at public expense, along the lines developed by the Society.

The report of the dispensary work of the society shows two hundred and sixty-two new cases received during the past nine months and a half, and indicates how rapidly the work is increasing. The dispensary has adopted an excellent system of charts and record blanks for patients. The combined report of the Calumet and Hancock dispensaries from March 14, 1911, to January 1, 1912, follows:

Number of clinics held .....	83
Number of new dispensary cases .....	205
Number of re-examinations .....	545
Number of new home cases .....	57
Total number new cases (men, 56; women 94; children, 101; sex not reported, 11) .....	262

#### Diagnosis of cases:

Non-tubercular .....	93
Incipient .....	50
Questionable .....	38
Advanced .....	21
Moderately advanced .....	20
No diagnosis .....	20
Tubercular glands .....	11
General tuberculosis .....	3
Pre-tubercular .....	2
Tubercular throat .....	1



Tubercular hip .....	1
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	1
Referred to private physician .....	1
Number of deaths .....	31
Number of cases sent to county hospital .....	6
Number of cases sent to sanatorium .....	3
Number of cases left city .....	8
Number of children entered in homes .....	4
Number of families moved to better quarters .....	17
Number of cases reported to Board of Health .....	74
Number of cases reported for fumigation .....	36
Number of families receiving milk .....	18
Number of patients sleeping out .....	31
Number of visits made to patients .....	1088
Number other visits .....	86
Number sputum examinations (positive, 11; negative, 8;) .....	19
Number Moro tests (positive, 16; negative, 1;) .....	17
Number Von Pirquet tests (positive, 23; negative, 9;) .....	32

Insanitary conditions reported; five uninhabitable houses; open sewers; two cow barns.

#### IONIA.

Secretary: Miss Sue R. Townsend.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Helped secure appropriation for county shacks.

#### JACKSON.

Secretary: Mr. J. R. Bailey.

Members reported, 200.

A Board of Directors consisting of 50 members has been appointed from the various wards, townships, and hamlets of the city and county of Jackson, with two objects in view: (1) To inform the people of Jackson County about tuberculosis, its cause, its prevention and its cure; (2) To raise a fund to build a tuberculosis sanatorium and a fund for operating the same for a year.

Sent 400 letters to prominent farmers and business men in the County outside of the City of Jackson, asking for their active co-operation in the work.

Distributed 300 placards in factories and stores.

Have secured the formation of committees in several of the lodges, to carry on active anti-tuberculosis work within their organizations.

## KALAMAZOO.

Secretary: Dr. John B. Jackson.

Series of illustrated lectures given in schools.  
Public lecture given by Dr. E. B. Pierce of Howell Sanatorium.  
Tuberculosis Sunday observed.  
Sold postcards.  
Medical inspection in schools.

## LAPEER.

Chairman: Dr. W. C. Kinietz.

Secured co-operation of two Women's Clubs.  
Secured Dr. R. L. Dixon for lecture on tuberculosis.  
With a population of 3,946, 4000 seals were sold, the entire \$40 being turned into the State Society.

## MANISTEE.

Secretary: Dr. S. Szudrawski.

County Society organized March 8, 1911.  
Tuberculosis Sunday observed.  
Public lectures given by Dr. J. A. Christenson, Dr. S. Szudrawski, and Dr. A. S. Warthin.  
Lectures given in schools.  
Lectures given before Polish societies.  
Posted Anti-Spitting signs.  
Worked for National Committee on Public Health.  
Distributed 4000 "Don't Cards:" 300 in German, 1,000 in Polish and 2,700 in English.  
Observed Clean-up Day, July 25.  
Members reported, 115.

## MANISTIQUE.

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY SOCIETY.

Secretary: Mrs. A. M. LeRoy.

The campaign of education has been carried on by the Society through the press, the distribution of leaflets, and an exhibit at the County Fair. In the Fair exhibit was a model Michigan shack given to the Society by Mr. R. W. Goodwillie, which attracted a great deal of attention.

The manager of the Princess Theater aided the society by showing the Red Cross seal and a story, "The Winning of the Red Cross Prize," and an illustrated lecture on the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Sunday was observed in all our churches.

The Sanitary bubble drinking fountains have been installed in the schools.

The city has an anti-spitting ordinance which is partially enforced.

March 1st, 1911 Miss Laura Moore, an efficient, trained nurse was employed. The first three months her salary was paid by the Society, since which time she has been employed by the County, having had as many as twenty tubercular cases under her care at one time. The society furnishes the necessary supplies to the tubercular patients, and conducts a dispensary.

One patient, for whom the society built a porch, is sleeping out, and is in the house only long enough to eat his meals. Another patient has moved into better quarters. Windows never before opened have been raised, properly screened and kept open during the coldest weather; floors scrubbed; walls freshly papered or painted; and cots, bedding and clothing furnished needy cases.

Our only means of raising money has been by membership fees. Members reported, 115.

#### MARQUETTE.

Chairman: Dr. F. McD. Harkin.

Work carried on by Nurses' Association.  
Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

A Tuberculosis Sanatorium accommodating 16 patients was opened about May 1st, 1911, at Morgan Heights. Since that time about fifty cases have been treated, the majority of which have been in the advanced stage. As these patients have been removed from homes which otherwise would have become contaminated, this has been of great benefit to the community. Fifty per cent of the incipient cases have been apparently cured; forty per cent of the moderately advanced cases have been arrested. At present there is but one building, erected for an Administration Building and Infirmary. It is planned to increase the capacity by the erection of shacks and other buildings as funds permit and necessity demands. Although in operation less than a year it has been far-reaching in the work of prevention and relief of tuberculosis in Marquette County.

#### MASON.

Chairman: Dr. O. H. Freeland.

Illustrated lecture given before Mason Tourist Club.

Anti-Spitting ordinance partially enforced.

Sanitary drinking cups have been installed in schools and on the street.

Several private sleeping porches have been built in the city.





ONE OF THE FOUR TUBERCULOSIS SHACKS—GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM.

*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*

GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM—SUMMER QUARTERS.

## MENOMINEE.

Committee Secretary: Mrs. A. W. Blom.

Active work began in January, 1911, through the Woman's Club.

Anti-Spitting ordinance passed and enforced.

Enlisted co-operation of newspapers.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Tuberculosis lecture given to High School students.

Secured interest of Men's Club.

Relief work planned.

Plans are being made for a lecture and for the formation of a society.

## MOUNT CLEMENS.

Chairman: Mrs. M. C. Cronin.

Secured Mrs. B. C. Whitney of Detroit for lecture on tuberculosis before the King's Daughters.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Drinking fountains installed in all schools and on streets.

Paper towels are used in one school.

Plans are being made to distribute literature and to post metal anti-spitting signs.

## MOUNT PLEASANT.

Committee Chairman: Mrs. E. C. Rowe.

Permanent Committee of five appointed from Mount Pleasant Women's Club to carry on anti-tuberculosis work.

Sent patient to Howell.

Secured co-operation of newspapers.

## MUSKEGON.

Chairman: Mrs. E. R. Swett.

The Easter stamp sale, conducted by the Woman's Club with Mrs. E. R. Swett as chairman of the committee, was one of the most successful ever carried on in this state.

Medical school inspection in Muskegon is very excellent. For nearly three years three medical school inspectors have been employed by the Board of Education to look after the health of the children and during this time there has been no epidemic in the schools. This surely speaks well for the work. This year a more thorough examination of every child is made and the doctor's work is followed up by the school nurse who is doing admirable work both in the school and among the parents. There is also a well



equipped Dental Clinic where free treatment is given to children who cannot afford to pay for such service. Bubble fountains and paper towels have been introduced into the schools.

The city's needs are being ably taken care of through the Social Service Bureau with the co-operation of various church and social organizations. When school children need clothes or help of any kind application is made to the Social Service Bureau through school channels. Thus the social service bureau and the School Board work hand in hand.

It has been found that there are over 100 cases of tuberculosis in the city. It is hoped that the City Council will soon take up the work of erecting a sanatorium for these patients.

#### NEW BUFFALO.

Chairman: Mrs. J. L. La Crone.

Distributed literature.

Secured Dr. Warthin to give lecture during Christmas Seal Sale.

#### NORTHVILLE.

Chairman: Mrs. John W. Cleaver.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

Two sanitary drinking fountains have been installed in the city.

#### OLIVET.

Chairman: Dr. Phil H. Quick.

Secured Dr. Warthin for an illustrated lecture on tuberculosis. Distributed literature.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed.

#### ONAWAY.

Chairman: Rev. Grant Perkins.

Illustrated lecture on tuberculosis given.

#### OWOSSO.

Chairman: Dr. R. C. Mahaney.

Society has merged into the "Visiting Nurses Association." This Association held a tag day called "Hospital Day" and obtained \$600 to help erect a public general hospital.

Metal anti-spitting signs posted all over the city.

Bubble fountains installed in the schools and streets. The city fountains also provide a place for dogs to drink.

## PAW PAW.

Secretary: Mrs. W. F. Hoyt.

- Hold monthly meetings.
- Have distributed 1000 Don't Cards and other literature.
- The press have published the bulletins.
- Have had several lectures by professional men.
- The churches have observed Tuberculosis Sunday.
- The Ladies Literary Club devoted one day to the subject.
- Have raised relief fund.
- Sent delegate to State meeting.
- Gave sanitary drinking fountain to the village, which makes the third one in the village.
- Have sold nearly \$20.00 worth of Red Cross Seals. Will use our percentage for relief fund.
- This coming year we hope to increase our relief fund and send poor patients to the sanatoria.
- We plan instructions and inspections in the public schools.
- We have an Anti-Spitting ordinance and intend to see that it is enforced.
- We have fourteen members in our Society.

## PENTWATER.

Chairman: Mrs. Mary E. Wickham.

- Anti-Spitting ordinance quite well enforced.
- Sanitary drinking fountains have been placed in schools and on the streets.
- Fly campaign conducted.
- No case of tuberculosis known in Pentwater, now.

## REED CITY.

President: Dr. Horatio L. Foster.

- Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.
- Anti-Spitting placards posted.
- Sanitary drinking cup agitation.
- Billboard posters posted.
- Lectures given.

## SAGINAW.

Secretary: Mrs. F. H. Sellars.

- Society reorganized in February, 1911. Became incorporated.
- Tuberculosis Sunday observed.
- Secured Dr. Evans of Chicago for an illustrated lecture.
- Had exhibit at industrial exhibition.

Raised by subscription sufficient money to purchase runabout for visiting nurse.

Co-operation with Helen Well's fund in the visiting nurse work.

The report of the tuberculosis work of Helen Well's fund from

December, 1910, to December, 1911, follows:

Total number cases .....	550
Number visits made .....	2178
Died .....	27
Apparently cured .....	6
Operative cases .....	10
Prescriptions filled .....	25
Sputum boxes given .....	6480
Patients sent to shacks .....	5

It is only since October, 1911, that the Tuberculosis Shacks have been available.

#### SAINT CHARLES.

Chairman: Mrs. W. H. Sears.

Work conducted by Wednesday Study Club.

Sold post cards.

Hope to form local society soon.

#### SAINT CLAIR.

Chairman: Miss Laura Moore.

Working for organization.

Sent in State memberships.

Secured the co-operation of newspapers, theaters, and billboard posters.

#### SAINT JOHNS.

Secretary: Mrs. M. Weller.

Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.

Fly campaign conducted.

More active press work.

Distributed literature.

Sold postcards for State Association.

King's Daughters and Woman's Club support nurse.

The Woman's Club handled the Red Cross Seal and disposed of ten thousand one hundred and fourteen. One half of the money received from this sale will be used toward the support of the visiting nurse. The name of Mrs. F. G. Mason should receive special mention in this connection as she proved a very interested and efficient sales-lady disposing of the larger half of seals sold in our city.



Last but not least, Mrs. Ida Hicks Rawson sent one thousand dollars to a missionary in China to be used for the erection of a Tuberculosis Shack near the city of Pekin, to be especially used in the treatment of young men afflicted with the White Plague, attending the University of Pekin. This is supposed to be the first building in China erected for that work. We also sent the three annual reports published by the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Society hoping that in the study of them some new ideas might be gained.

Our most serious problem the last year was to know how best to prevent contagion from an advanced case of tuberculosis that came to a family in our midst. The victim only lived ten days after reaching friends here. Had there been an institution where advanced cases of tuberculosis could be segregated friends would not have been exposed to this direful disease, as he would have certainly been placed there for care in his last days.

We have no plans for the future but simply do what work we can as it comes to us.

#### SAINT JOSEPH.

Chairman: Mrs. A. H. Stoneman.

Sold seals through County Nurses' Association.

Twenty-seven talks given in public schools.

Secured Dr. Warthin for illustrated lecture.

#### SAULT STE. MARIE.

Chairman: Dr. E. H. Webster.

Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.

Public lecture given.

Hospital for indigent cases erected at county farm, with capacity for six patients.

#### STANTON.

Secretary: Mrs. Clara D. Pierson.

Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.

Distributed literature.

Anti-Spitting ordinance enforced.

Bubble fountain presented to city.

We see many effects of the agitation in favor of fresh air. People are more prompt to suspect and investigate incipient tuberculosis and more rational in their treatment of it when diagnosed. We see a great change in the public understanding of the disease. Stanton has now one case in the State Sanatorium.

#### STURGIS.

Chairman: Mrs. F. A. Patterson.

Womans club supports a visiting nurse.

## TAWAS CITY.

Chairman: Dr. Chas. V. Crane.

More interest reported.  
Hope to organize soon.

## TRAVERSE CITY.

President: Dr. O. E. Chase.

Local society formed.  
Sold post cards.  
Anti-Fly literature distributed.  
Planning for public lecture.

## YPSILANTI.

Secretary: Mrs. Luther L. James.

The Association has sixty three members.

The following treasurer's report will best show how our money has been expended.

Tents, cots and accessories for patients .....	\$119.25
425 dozen eggs and 945 quarts milk .....	165.00
Keep of Patient in Ann Arbor Sanatorium .....	234.59
Visiting nurse .....	3.00
Lecturers' expenses .....	10.00
Advertising and printing .....	45.95
National and State Societies .....	80.00
Sundries .....	6.95

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Total .....\$665.54

That we have the co-operation of the citizens of Ypsilanti is shown by the receipts of our Tag Days, November 9th and 10th, 1911, which amounted to \$716.81. The treasurer's report December 9th, 1911, shows that with all bills paid, we have a balance of \$714.94.

The receipts from the Easter stamps were about \$18.00 and the Christmas seals brought in \$28.74. One half of this will be used for local work.

We hope to become an incorporated society by our annual meeting in April.

A committee has been appointed to secure moving pictures to be exhibited at a local theater for educational purposes.

Through the instrumentality of our society our postoffice floors have been oiled, and are swept when employees are not present.

Three bill boards have been erected.

Woman's Club sold stamps and postcards.

# NO REPORT OF WORK OTHER THAN CHRISTMAS OR EASTER STAMP SALES

NAME OF PLACE	CORRESPONDENT
Albion .....	Dr. George Hafford
Algonac .....	Dr. W. E. Bostwick
Alma .....	Mrs. V. H. Shepard
Bellaire .....	Dr. R. H. Nichols
(Plans made for organization)	
Brimley .....	Mr. John H. Curtis
Carson City .....	Mrs. J. H. Wildman
Cassopolis .....	Mrs. C. E. Osborne
Charlotte .....	Mrs. James Jonas
Chelsea .....	Dr. Andros Gulde
Clifford .....	Dr. M. H. McGuire
(Plans made for organization.)	
Eaton Rapids .....	Mrs. Rufus Hyde
Freda .....	Dr. R. W. Hodges
Grand Haven .....	Joseph W. O'Brien
Grand Ledge .....	Mrs. B. S. Smith
Herman .....	Dr. Hjalmar Dantes
Howell .....	Mrs. W. P. Van Winkle
(Tuberculosis Sunday observed.)	
Hudson .....	Mrs. G. I. Thompson
(Increased interest reported.)	
Lansing .....	Dr. Clara M. Davis
Lawton .....	Mrs. Florence Hamilton
Leslie .....	Mrs. A. E. Green
Lewiston .....	Dr. Archie C. MacKinnon
Ludington .....	Mrs. G. O. Switzer
Niles .....	Miss Mae U. Bowen
(Also sold postcards.)	
Ovid .....	Mrs. J. E. Taylor
(Reports almost no tuberculosis.)	
Sandusky .....	Mrs. S. T. Hands
Schoolcraft .....	Miss Lois Thomas
Tecumseh .....	Mrs. J. J. Belcher
(Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.)	
Three Rivers .....	Mrs. F. W. Corlett
Vicksburg .....	Dr. C. H. McKain
Yale .....	Dr. William G. Wight

## NO REPORT OF WORK RECEIVED:

NAME OF PLACE	CORRESPONDENT
Allegan .....	Dr. Lafayette Stuck
Alpena .....	Dr. C. M. Williams
Armada .....	Dr. Burton Hodges
Bad Axe .....	Dr. W. J. Herrington
Baldwin .....	Dr. E. E. Sayles
Bangor .....	Dr. Edwin G. Lowe
Baraga .....	Dr. R. S. Buckland
Battle Creek .....	Dr. Charles E. Stewart
Belding .....	Dr. Marjory Orr
Bellevue .....	Dr. Horace D. Hull



Bergland .....	Dr. John R. Foote
Bessemer .....	Dr. E. Madajesky
Boyne City .....	Dr. Harry E. Shaver
Brighton .....	Dr. Singer
Bronson .....	Dr. Henry P. Mowry
Buchanan .....	Mrs. Myron Mead
Cass City .....	Dr. Malcolm W. Wickware
Cedar Springs .....	Dr. L. C. Annis
Central Lake .....	Dr. R. E. L. Gibson
Charlevoix .....	Dr. Robert B. Armstrong
Cheboygan .....	Dr. W. Earle Chapman
Chesaning .....	Dr. Edwin Elliott
Clare .....	Dr. Frank Gray
Coleman .....	Dr. C. V. High
Constantine .....	Dr. L. K. Slote
Corunna .....	Dr. Walter B. Parker
Crystal Falls .....	Dr. Willard Stiles Stevens
Davison .....	Dr. W. J. Wall
Dearborn .....	Dr. David R. Clark
Decatur .....	Dr. James E. Maxwell
Durand .....	Dr. William J. Whitaker
East Jordan .....	Dr. Hugh W. Dicken
East Tawas .....	Mrs. Bisette
Elk Rapids .....	Dr. Charles M. Thompson
Empire .....	Dr. Laban H. Shank
Escanaba .....	Dr. Harry Long
Essexville .....	Dr. Harry J. Garber
Fenton .....	Rev. A. G. Work
Flushing .....	Dr. Charles S. Wheeler
Fowlerville .....	Dr. A. W. Cooper
Frankenmuth .....	Dr. E. A. Pillsbury
Freeport .....	Dr. Arthur O. Miller
Fremont .....	Dr. N. DeHaas
Gaylord .....	Dr. Levi A. Harris
Gladstone .....	Dr. David N. Kee
Gladwin .....	Dr. J. W. Leininger
Grand Marais .....	Rev. D. C. Nye
Grayling .....	Dr. Henry H. Merriman
Greenville .....	Dr. A. W. Nichols
(Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.)	

Hadley .....	Dr. Peter Stewart
Harbor Beach .....	Mrs. Grace Greenwood Browne
Harbor Springs .....	Dr. Levi W. Gardner
Harrisville .....	Dr. D. W. Mitchell
Hart .....	Mrs. Effie Williams

(Sold post cards.)

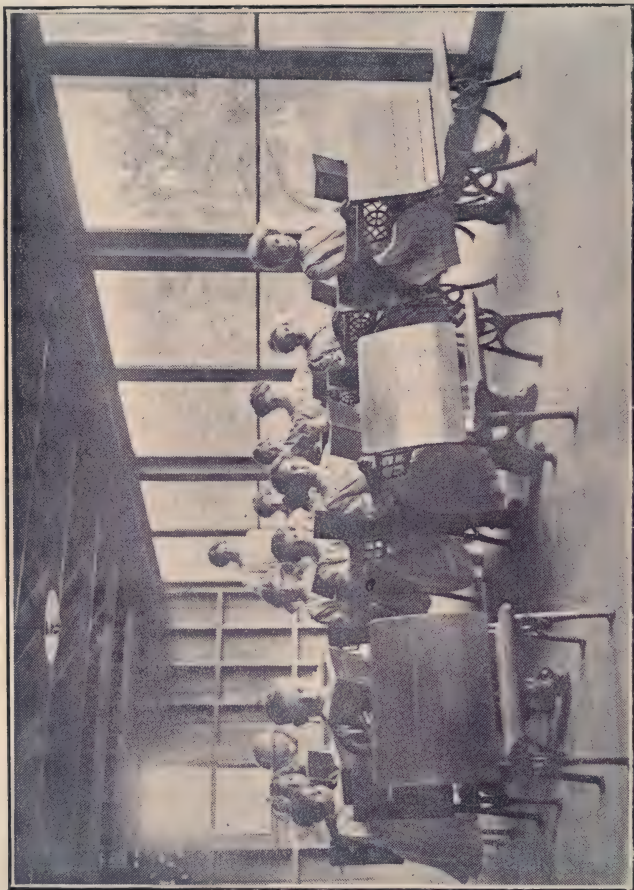
Holland .....	Dr. A. Leenhouts
Holly .....	Mrs. C. E. Lockwood
Homer .....	Dr. George A. Haynes
Howard City .....	Dr. A. W. Martin
Iron Mountain .....	Miss Elva L. Cameron
Iron River .....	Dr. Edward M. Libby
Ironwood .....	Dr. William C. Conley
Ithaca .....	Mrs. Florence Crawford
Jonesville .....	Dr. H. M. Warren
Kalkaska .....	Dr. George E. Tripp
Lake City .....	Dr. John W. Decker



EXERCISE FOR A PATIENT ADVANCED IN THE DISEASE.



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*  
FIRST FRESH AIR SCHOOL—GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM.



*Courtesy Grand Rapids Board of Health.*

PRESENT FRESH AIR SCHOOL, AT THE GRAND RAPIDS SANATORIUM.



Lake Odessa .....	Mrs. Otis Miner
Lakeview .....	Dr. F. R. Blanchard
Leland .....	Dr. Joseph Frank Slepicka
Lowell .....	Dr. Otto McDonnell
Luther .....	Mrs. Sophia Russell
Mancelona .....	Dr. Harry E. Clark
Manchester .....	Dr. Christian Kapp
Manton .....	Dr. W. B. Wallace
Marine City .....	Mrs. Walter McDonald
Marlette .....	Dr. W. T. Atkinson
Marshall .....	Dr. S. K. Church
McBain .....	Dr. Stephen D. Yerrington
Middleville .....	Dr. Lizzie A. Hendershot
Midland .....	Dr. W. H. Brock
Mikado .....	Dr. W. H. Case
Milford .....	Dr. N. I. Baker

(Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.)

Millersburg .....	Mr. Neil C. Monroe
Mio .....	Dr. Albert R. Tucker
Mohawk .....	Dr. Albert W. Tucker
Monroe .....	Mrs. W. VanMiller
Morenci .....	Dr. Henry L. Older
Mount Morris .....	Dr. F. H. Callow
Munising .....	Dr. George A. Truman
Nashville .....	Dr. Francis F. Shilling
Negaunee .....	Dr. John H. Andrus
Nessen City .....	Miss Isadora Hyde
New Baltimore .....	Dr. John Hooker
Newberry .....	Dr. F. P. Bohn
Norway .....	Dr. Arthur Schwartz
Ontonagon .....	Dr. Andrew L. Swinton
Otsego .....	Dr. John H. Crosby
Oxford .....	Dr. George W. MacKinnon
Petoskey .....	Mrs. William Curtis
Pinckney .....	Rev. A. G. Gates

(Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.)

Plainwell .....	Dr. O. F. Burroughs, Jr.
Plymouth .....	Mrs. S. O. Hudd
Pontiac .....	Dr. D. G. Castell
Port Huron .....	Mrs. C. C. Clancey
Portland .....	Dr. F. W. Martin
Quincy .....	Dr. H. W. Whitmore
Reading .....	Dr. D. W. Fenton
Richmond .....	Dr. Charles E. Green
Rochester .....	Mrs. Lewis W. Curtis
Rogers .....	Dr. Martin Nester
Romeo .....	Dr. R. L. Parkin
Roscommon .....	Dr. Clifford Curnalia
Saint Ignace .....	Dr. James F. Darby
Saint Louis .....	Dr. George W. Pettey
Saranac .....	Dr. C. G. Johnson
Saugatuck .....	Dr. R. J. Walker
Sebewaing .....	Dr. George A. Bell
Shelby .....	Mrs. W. D. Adams
South Haven .....	Dr. Paul Woolsey
South Lyon .....	Dr. Reuben G. Dean

Sparta .....	Dr. Sicotte
Standish .....	Dr. George P. McNaughton
Suttons Bay .....	Dr. William H. Payne
Trenton .....	Dr. H. Holden
Union City .....	Dr. William C. Henderson
Vassar .....	Dr. Harvey L. Morris
West Branch .....	Dr. F. S. Love
Whitehall .....	Dr. Charles F. Smith
Williamston .....	Dr. E. F. Shaw
(Observed Tuberculosis Sunday.)	
Wyandotte .....	Dr. T. J. Langlois
Zeeland .....	Dr. H. A. Rigterink

## REPORT OF POSTCARD SALE, 1911

Clinton—Mrs. Capitola Rulison .....	\$ 5.00
Detroit —Miss Clara E. Dyar .....	35.00
Hart—Miss Effie Williams .....	2.30
Houghton County—Miss Frances Hubbard .....	.60
Kalamazoo—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane .....	1.00
Niles—Miss Mae Bowen .....	1.15
Saint Charles—Mrs. J. A. McLandress .....	5.00
Saint Johns—Mrs. Hugh W. Morris .....	.90
Traverse City—Dr. Sara T. Chase .....	2.50
Ypsilanti—Mrs. H. Z. Wilber .....	2.30

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\$55.75

## REPORT OF EASTER STAMP SALE, 1911

Algonac .....	\$ 5.00	Ludington .....	\$ 6.00
Albion .....	5.00	Marquette .....	15.46
Alma .....	2.58	Menominee .....	10.00
Adrian .....	5.00	Muskegon .....	151.80
Bellaire .....	.64	Mt. Clemens .....	5.50
Birmingham .....	10.00	Manistee .....	2.19
Blissfield .....	5.00	Mason .....	3.00
Cassopolis .....	2.17	Mt. Pleasant .....	5.15
Chelsea .....	.23	Niles .....	.40
Eaton Rapids .....	5.00	Ovid .....	3.00
Freda .....	4.00	Olivet .....	1.01
Grand Rapids .....	31.63	Paw Paw .....	2.00
Howell .....	5.00	Sault Ste. Marie .....	7.18
Hastings .....	5.00	St. Clair .....	3.67
Hartford .....	1.88	St. Johns .....	15.00
Hudson .....	3.50	Schoolcraft .....	2.00
Jackson .....	1.88	St. Charles .....	3.00
Kalamazoo .....	35.26	Sandusky .....	7.00
Lapeer .....	10.00	Traverse City .....	2.36
Leslie .....	3.00	Yale .....	1.00
Lansing .....	13.29	Ypsilanti .....	17.82

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Total .....\$419.60



## REPORT OF RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE, 1911

Total number of seals sold in Michigan .....	754,210
Total value .....	\$7542.10
Retained for local use .....	4689.73
National Association .....	942.76
State Association .....	1909.61
Cost of sale, about .....	150.00
Cleared for State Association, about .....	1759.61

In order to interest the children of Michigan in the Red Cross Sale, the Michigan Association offered the following prizes:

(I) To all district schools:

1. A button bearing the design of the Red Cross seal for 1911 to each child selling 25 seals.
2. Membership in the State Association, with privilege of receiving all literature issued by this Association, to each child selling 100 seals.
3. A drinking cup cabinet fitted out with 100 cups to the school selling the most seals according to the number of children enrolled during the month of December.

(II) To all other schools:

1. A button bearing the design of the Red Cross seal for 1911 to each child selling 50 seals.
2. Membership in the State Association with privilege of receiving all literature issued by the Association, to each child selling 100 seals.
3. To the school room in Michigan selling the most seals per enrollment, framed companion etchings by Hamilton Hamilton, size 30 x 40 inches, valued at \$50.00 each. They are very handsome. The titles of these pictures are "The By-Road" and "Companions."

The pictures mentioned above were donated for the city school by Mr. J. W. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids.

In order to receive the third prize it was required that all reports be in the office of the Secretary not later than the afternoon of January 13th.

A large number of children earned the first prize. The second prize was earned by the following:

Beatrice Amsden .....	Menominee .....	170
Parke Kinetz .....	Lapeer .....	150
Roy Winder .....	Clinton .....	150
David Stedman .....	Ionia .....	130
Charles Rogers .....	R. R., Saline .....	125

Clyde Williams .....	Ionia .....	125
Pauline McMartin .....	Menominee .....	120
Manby Pringle .....	Sand Lake .....	120
Clifford Wilmore .....	R. R. 1, Charlotte .....	115
Ralph Sherman .....	Ionia .....	110
Russell Collins .....	R. R., Saline .....	105
Gertrude Hoskin .....	Menominee .....	103
Clara Gosch .....	Freeport .....	*100
Fleta Lockwood .....	Freeport .....	*100
Doris Renter .....	Freeport .....	*100
Carl Dettmon.....	Caledonia .....	100
Helen Fellows .....	Menominee .....	100
LeRoy Gale .....	R. R. 8, Ann Arbor .....	100
Ivan Galpin .....	R. R. 8, Ann Arbor .....	100
Orrell Galpin .....	R. R. 8, Ann Arbor .....	100
D. S. Hudson .....	R. R. 46, Lowell .....	100
James Kent .....	Ionia .....	100
Lucile Laring .....	Caledonia .....	100
Morris Phillips .....	Ionia .....	100
Durward Schumacher ....	R. R., Saline .....	100
John Seidl.....	Menominee .....	100
Doris Woodward .....	Clinton .....	100

The third prize for district schools was earned by the Dorr School, District No. 2, Clinton, Washtenaw County.

The third prize for city schools was earned by the Intermediate Room of the Freeport School.

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\*May have sold more than 100. Exact number not reported.

# SEAL SALE REPORT FROM TOWNS RETAINING NO MONEY FOR LOCAL WORK.

(Including individual orders.)

	SOLD	RECEIVED
Albion .....	25	\$ .25
Battle Creek .....	30	.30
Brimley .....	40	.40
Carson City .....	55	.55
Ceresco .....	50	.50
Charlotte .....	330	3.30
Clifford .....	1000	10.00
Eaton Rapids .....	200	2.00
Frankfort .....	1157	11.57
Hartford .....	700	7.00
Herman .....	98	.98
Homer .....	100	1.00
Hudson .....	500	5.00
Kalkaska .....	25	.25
Lansing .....	260	2.60
Lapeer .....	4000	40.00
Lawton .....	260	2.60
Lewiston .....	200	2.00
Manistique .....	350	3.50
Olivet .....	100	1.00
Ovid .....	442	4.42
Reed City .....	500	5.00
St. Charles .....	311	3.11
St. Clair .....	1685	16.85
Sebewa .....	173	1.73
Tecumseh .....	500	5.00
Traverse City .....	1506	15.06
Vicksburg .....	256	2.56
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Total .....	14853	\$148.53
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Total seals sold .....		\$148.53
National % .....		18.56
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State % .....		\$129.97



REPORT OF SEAL SALE FROM TOWNS RETAINING PER  
CENTAGE FOR LOCAL WORK.

		Cash	State
	Seals Sold	Retained Locally	Received
Adrian .....	8,000	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00
Ann Arbor .....	37,666	188.33	188.33
Cadillac .....	2,330	11.65	11.65
Caro .....	431	2.15	2.16
Coldwater .....	2,111	10.55	10.56
Detroit .....	308,379	2312.84	770.95
Dowagiac .....	1,643	8.01	8.42
Flint .....	39,285	196.42	196.43
Grand Haven .....	8,840	44.20	44.20
Grand Ledge .....	470	1.70	3.00
Grand Rapids .....	161,125	1042.50	568.75
Hastings .....	3,165	15.82	15.83
Houghton County .....	14,188	70.94	70.94
Jackson .....	31,579	159.18	156.61
Kalamazoo .....	13,500	67.50	67.50
Manistee .....	1,588	7.94	7.94
Marquette .....	5,159	26.20	25.39
Menominee .....	6,300	31.50	31.50
Mt. Clemens .....	4,765	17.65	30.00
Mt. Pleasant .....	1,712	.40	16.72
New Buffalo .....	1,550	7.75	7.75
Paw Paw .....	1,833	9.16	9.17
Pentwater .....	744	2.44	5.00
Saginaw .....	59,037	295.19	295.18
St. Johns .....	10,142	50.81	50.61
St. Joseph .....	3,645	18.05	18.40
Sturgis .....	1,750	8.75	8.75
Three Rivers .....	5,546	27.73	27.73
Ypsilanti .....	2,874	14.37	14.37
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	739,337	\$4689.73	\$2703.84
National % .....			\$924.20
State % .....			\$1779.64

# REPORT OF SALES IN SCHOOLS.

Total number children taking part in the seal sale is over .....543  
 Total amount of money turned in by them..... \$237.73

## CITY SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL OR SCHOOL ROOM.	TEACHER OR SUPERINTENDENT.	No. Children Enrolled in December.	Money sent in	Average No. Seals sold per enrollment	No. Helping in Sale.	Average No. Seals Sold per Workers.
Freeport, Intermediate Room	Miss Maude Sisson.....	38	\$12.56	33.0+	20	62.8
Zeeland High School	Supt. John C. Hoekje.....	92	25.58	27.8+	16	159.8+
Menominee, 7th Grade	Miss M. E. Goit.....	39	7.18	18.4+	16	44.8+
Menominee, 3rd Grade.	Miss Margaret Fehrer.....	45	7.83	17.4	25	31.3+
St. Clair, 6th Grade.....	Supt. R. E. Haskins.....	27	3.65	13.5+	—	—
Caledonia High School.....	Supt. A. A. Ellsworth.....	140	8.50	6.0+	—	—
Cedar Springs Schools.....	Supt. W. Sherman Lister.....	250	11.96	4.7+	31	38.5+
Ionla Public Schools.....	Miss M. Jessie Heall.....	400	26.76	6.6+	30	89.2
Menominee, 8th Grade (Roosevelt School)	Mr. T. S. Humbert, Prin.....	33	2.00	6.0+	15	13.3+
Menominee High School.....	H. D. MacNaughton.....	299	2.00	.6+	6	33.3+
Rockford Schools.....	.....	243	23.20	9.5+	40	58.
Saint Clair, 4th Grade.....	.....	32	1.75	5.4+	—	—
Saint Clair, 5th Grade.....	.....	25	1.77	7.0+	—	—
Saint Clair, 7th Grade.....	.....	42	2.83	6.7+	—	—
Saint Clair, 8th Grade.....	.....	38	1.00	2.6+	—	—
Sand Lake School.....	Miss Kate L. Pierson.....	86	6.34	7.3+	19	33.3+
Total for City Schools.....	.....	1829	\$144.91	—	218	—





"THE BY-ROAD" BY HAMILTON HAMILTON, GIVEN AS A PRIZE TO THE INTERMEDIATE ROOM OF THE FREEPORT SCHOOL.





"COMPANIONS" BY HAMILTON HAMILTON, GIVEN AS A PRIZE TO THE INTERMEDIATE ROOM  
OF THE FREEPORT SCHOOL.

# RURAL SCHOOLS.

Clinton—Dorr Dist. No. 2.....	Catherine Remington .....	11	\$	5.92	53.8+	11	53.8+
Ann Arbor—Lodi Dist. No. 10.....	Mary Huebner .....	10		4.22	42.2	8	52.7+
Ann Arbor—Frains Lake School.....	Margaret Brems .....	20		6.67	33.3+	15	44.4+
Ada—Dist. No. 2.....	Kittie Mae Dennis .....	25		1.50	6.0	20	7.5
Ada—Egypt School .....	Lynn C. Holden .....	35		3.27	9.3+	15	21.8
Alpine—Ballard Dist. No. 4.....	Georgia A. Thompson .....	26		2.00	7.6+	15	13.3+
Ann Arbor—Hagan School .....	Cora Haas .....	11		3.00	27.2+	7	42.8+
Ann Arbor—Dist. No. 4.....	Josephine McNamara .....	17		3.50	20.5+	9	38.8+
Caledonia—Dist. No. 1.....	Grace Rogers .....	17		3.30	19.4+	17	19.4+
Caledonia—Red School, Dist. No. 2.....	Thomas A. Kennedy .....	25		2.70	10.8	10	27.0
Charlotte—Martin School .....	Mary A. Cadorette .....	16		3.29	20.5+	9	36.5+
Chelsea—Dist. No. 3, Lyndon.....	Barbara Swikerath .....	24		1.50	6.2+	6	25.0
Dexter—Dist. No. 1.....	Evelyn M. Becker .....	13		2.00	15.3+	5	40.0
Eaton Rapids—J. P. Smith School .....	Sarah E. Keeney .....	14		2.00	14.2+	13	15.3+
Francisco—Schenk School .....	Rena L. Notten .....	16		2.00	12.5	6	33.3+
Grand Rapids—Wilson School .....	Sylvester O'Connor .....	18		5.00	27.7+	14	35.7+
Greenville—Ziegenfuss School .....	Grace Smith .....	16		1.62	10.1+	?	—
Gregory .....	Grace Fuller .....	2		1.74	—	?	—
Kent City—Clark School .....	Ella Saur .....	31		2.15	6.9+	20	10.7+
Kent City—Snow School .....	Esther M. Johnson .....	30		2.09	6.9+	10	20.9
Lansing—Millett School .....	Walter V. Keller .....	35		2.00	5.7+	10	20.0
Lansing—Williams School .....	Hazel H. Strobel .....	26		.60	2.3+	10	6.0
Lowell—Bennett School .....	Kate L. White .....	29		7.68	26.4+	24	32.0
Milan—Milan School .....	Bertha M. Higgins .....	26		2.94	11.3+	10	29.8
Milan—York, Dist. No. 1.....	P. F. Parker .....	25		6.27	25.0+	21	29.8+
Olivet—Butterfield School .....	Cora DePeel .....	12		1.00	8.3+	5	20.0
Saline—Forbes School .....	Pearl Walton .....	26		6.51	25.0+	14	46.5
Saline—Lodi No. 4 .....	Luella Kyte .....	21		2.85	13.5+	5	57.0
Tekonsha—Sloan School .....	Viola E. Doolittle .....	19		1.00	5.2+	4	25.0
Ypsilanti—Free Church School .....	Catherine Crippen .....	21		2.50	11.9+	12	20.8+
Total .....	.....	617		\$92.82	—	325	—



## TUBERCULOSIS DAY

Tuberculosis Day was observed quite extensively in Michigan. Wide newspaper publicity was given concerning this Day, and local representatives, as well as local societies, entered heartily into the movement.

The Michigan Association was greatly assisted in pushing the observance of this day by the proclamation of Governor Chase S. Osborn, a copy of which follows:

### STATE OF MICHIGAN

### TUBERCULOSIS DAY

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

April 30 has been set aside by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis as "Tuberculosis Day," and will be observed in 200,000 churches in this country in a manner similar to that of "Tuberculosis Day" in 1910, when over 40,000 sermons were preached on the prevention of consumption.

The comparative recent growth of the movement to stamp out the white plague may be seen in the fact that there were in the United States on April 1, 1911, over 500 anti-tuberculosis associations and committees, about 450 special tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria, and over 300 special tuberculosis dispensaries.

"This movement for the stamping out of tuberculosis," said Reverend William T. Mann, D.D., pastor of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church of New York, in his 1910 Tuberculosis-Day sermon, "appeals to us on every ground of public policy, of public interest, of humanity, and of religion."

Michigan is already doing splendid service in awakening the citizenship to a responsibility which is best emphasized by the fact that this disease causes more deaths annually in the United States than the number killed on both sides in the great battles of Gettysburg and Waterloo. Statisticians estimate that the yearly death rate is 200,000—one every three minutes, and one-third of all who die between the ages of 18 and 45 are victims of tuberculosis.

This can be prevented in great measure, and by proper efforts, practically stamped out. The following simple rules, which all should know, have been prepared by the National Organization:

By teaching the consumptive to destroy his sputum.

By teaching people not to sleep, live or work in dark or badly ventilated rooms.



By teaching the consumptive how not to infect his family or neighbors.

By discovering the disease in its early stages and curing the patient, thus removing a source of infection to others.

By educating the community as to the nature of the disease—that it is communicable, preventable and curable.

By educating people to keep their bodies in such physical condition as to enable them to resist the germs.

By advocating fresh air, out-door life, sunshine, rest, no overwork, wholesome food, temperate habits.

#### YOU CAN HELP

Churches: By informing themselves on the actual tuberculosis situation in their respective parishes and cities; by making adequate provision for indigent members; by distributing literature, and educating the people about tuberculosis; and by co-operating definitely with all existing agencies working for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Teachers: By instructing pupils as to the nature, prevention and cure of tuberculosis; teaching children simple rules of health, how to breathe deeply, etc.; keeping the class room well ventilated.

Parents: By keeping the home clean and well ventilated; teaching children to sleep with windows open, to eat proper and nourishing food, to observe the laws of health.

Children: By keeping clean; by not putting anything in your mouths, except food; by staying as much as possible in the fresh air and sunshine; by eating only wholesome and nourishing food.

Workers: By insisting on the working place being thoroughly ventilated; by avoiding dust, dampness and darkness; by avoiding overwork; by demand for proper spittoons.

Everyone: By taking care of your own health; by stopping indiscriminate spitting; by joining in the movement to stamp out tuberculosis in your community.

Therefore, I, Chase S. Osborn, Governor of the Commonwealth of Michigan, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, designating April 30, 1911,

#### TUBERCULOSIS DAY

and earnestly urge its observance by our churches, schools, and citizens.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Commonwealth the Seventy-fifth.

CHASE S. OSBORN.

By The Governor:

FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE,  
Secretary of State.

## PRESS SERVICE

During the year 1911, over 31,000 pieces of literature were distributed from the Central Office, many of which were sent to newspapers and copied in various papers throughout the State. Newspaper men are growing more and more intereted and willing to help in this work. Numerous clippings have been sent to the State Office, but as we are not affiliated with a clipping bureau we cannot give the number of columns of tuberculosis material which has been used. We wish to thank the editors who have co-operated in the State work, including the editors of the following papers which we know have helped in the work during 1910 and 1911:

Times .....	Adrian
Albion Leader .....	Albion
Michigan Daily .....	Ann Arbor
Times News .....	Ann Arbor
Press .....	Au Sable
Journal .....	Battle Creek
Times .....	Bay City
Tribune .....	Bay City
Benzie Record .....	Beulah
Blissfield Advance .....	Blissfield
Exponent .....	Brooklyn
News .....	Cadillac
News .....	Calumet
Paivalehti .....	Calumet
The Torch .....	Central Lake
Chesaning Argus .....	Chesaning
Copemish Progress .....	Copemish
Recorder .....	Deckerville
Free Press .....	Detroit
Journal .....	Detroit
News .....	Detroit
Times .....	Detroit
Daily News .....	Dowagiac
Herald .....	Dowagiac
Journal .....	Flint
Benzie County Patriot .....	Frankfort

Evening News .....	Grand Rapids
Herald .....	Grand Rapids
Evening Press .....	Grand Rapids
Michigan Tradesman .....	Grand Rapids
Call .....	Greenville
Independent .....	Greenville
Evening Copper Journal .....	Hancock
Osceola News .....	Hersey
Daily Mining Gazette .....	Houghton
Livingston Tidings .....	Howell
Gazette .....	Hudson
Citizen .....	Jackson
Patriot .....	Jackson
Gazette .....	Kalamazoo
Press .....	Kalamazoo
Journal .....	Lansing
Daily Advocate .....	Manistee
Daily News .....	Manistee
Chronicle .....	Marquette
Daily Mining Journal .....	Marquette
Statesman .....	Marshall
Herald Leader .....	Menominee
Leader .....	Mount Clemens
Isabella County Courier .....	Mount Pleasant
Chronicle .....	Muskegon
Times .....	Muskegon
Iron Herald .....	Negaunee
Republican .....	Newaygo
News .....	Petoskey
Courier Herald .....	Saginaw
News .....	Saginaw
Republican .....	Saint Clair
Clinton Republican .....	Saint Johns
News .....	Saint Johns
News .....	Sault Ste. Marie
Watervliet Record .....	Watervliet
Press .....	Ypsilanti



## WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN 1911

Owing to the fact that much of the work which is being carried on in the State in the fight against tuberculosis is not reported to the State Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the report of work accomplished must not be considered complete. We often learn in round about ways that certain people from whom we have had no report, are actually doing something for the good of the cause. Therefore, what must be considered only a partial report follows:



THE MICHIGAN SITUATION.

## BY LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Over 1,100 members reported.

Lectures given, many illustrated.

Literature distributed (in different languages).

Placards displayed in several cities.

Press service conducted.

State law for reporting cases enforced.

Anti-spitting ordinances reported in 15 cities.

Enamel anti-spitting signs:

    In use, 1 city.

    Planned for, 2 cities.

Milk and meat inspection in several cities.

Medical inspection of schools in 8 cities.

Medical inspectors reported, 34.

Dental inspection of schools in 3 cities.

Sanitary drinking fountains established:

    In schools in 15 cities.

    In parks and streets, in 4 cities.

Exhibits displayed in 8 cities.

Moving pictures on health subjects displayed in 5 cities.

Visiting nurses employed in 17 cities.

Visiting nurses giving all or part time to tuberculous patients, (over 35).

Supplies furnished to patients in 20 cities.

Runabout secured for visiting nurse in Bay City.

Tuberculosis Sunday observed in 30 cities.

Easter stamp sale conducted in 42 cities.

Christmas stamp sale conducted in 47 cities.

Letters written to senators and representatives in Congress urging the passage of health bills.

Shacks or sanatoria conducted in 9 cities (containing over 300 beds).

Dispensaries conducted in 7 cities.

Grants made for sanatoria in 2 cities.

Tents used for tuberculosis patients in 2 cities.

Letterhead paper printed in several societies.

Paid secretaries employed in Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Monthly bulletin printed in Detroit.

Open-air school established in Grand Rapids.

Fly campaigns conducted in 7 cities.

Tag days held in 3 cities.

Work started to interest employers in health of employees, in 2 cities.

Campaign of education has resulted in increased knowledge concerning all phases of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure, as is shown by the increased interest displayed, the constantly increasing number of people who come voluntarily to the dispensaries for examination and the greater number of outdoor sleepers.

#### BY STATE ASSOCIATION.

Pushed campaign of education in every county.

Secured 5 new organizations and 3 affiliated committees.

Conducted press work.

Sent literature to 425 addresses.

Distributed over 31,000 pieces of literature.

Published third Annual Report.

Issued first monthly Bulletin, containing 16 pages.

Increased number of letters written to private individuals.

Secured *Tuberculosis Day Proclamation* from Governor Osborn.

Assisted State Board of Health in preparing Traveling Exhibit.

Helped local societies and representatives with suggestions, advice, information and literature in the above work.

Conducted an Annual Convention at which several important subjects were considered.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN

Increased interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign has been shown in many ways during the last year. Eight new societies and committees have been formed. In a few cases voluntary offers to help in this work have come to the Secretary from individuals throughout the State, and public opinion generally seems much more favorable to the work of preventing tuberculosis.

There are now thirty societies and committees doing more or less active work, besides four or five societies whose





DRINKING CUP CABINET—GIVEN AS PRIZE TO RURAL SCHOOL IN DORR DISTRICT,  
CLINTON.



work is being conducted through the efforts of one person. In eight cities efforts are being made to organize local societies. Eighteen societies are practically dead—due usually to the death or removal of the most interested people. It is in these places that the greatest difficulty is experienced in arousing the public to renew the work. In twenty-three cities where no organized campaign is carried on, individuals are helping the State Association with the local work. The Houghton County and Jackson County Societies reach many towns in these counties, while the Grand Rapids Society is doing some work throughout Kent County.

Twenty-eight counties remain to be reached. In some of these individual interest has been found, but not to the degree of conducting any active work other than press service. These are mainly counties which are sparsely settled and have but little tuberculosis. Efforts to interest these counties will be continued during the coming year.

Our greatest problem for 1912 is how to reach the rural population. Statistics show that the rural death rate from tuberculosis practically equals that of the city, in spite of the seemingly favorable conditions on the farm. Our rural friends have not been taught the methods of prevention, and in many homes the insanitary conditions are deplorable.

Michigan is far behind her sister states in this anti-tuberculosis work, because she has not invested as much money in the campaign. We are probably the only State Association employing only one person for the work—most of the Associations employing several people. We spend less than \$2,000 each year to conduct this important work. Until we can secure more adequate funds and employ a field worker who will act as lecturer and organizer throughout the State, and an office assistant, our usefulness will be necessarily limited.

Much time is lost in this work by writing repeatedly to one individual after another in a town, waiting weeks for replies, and many times never receiving an answer. Our correspondents are seldom known to us, and cannot be chosen intelligently, which often results in wasting time and money on someone who is absolutely without influence in his community. All this would be prevented with a field worker who could visit each town and city and learn who



are the most influential citizens and the ones interested in philanthropic work. He could teach these people the importance of conducting active work along this line, could give lectures, and help in the formation of societies. He could visit cities which have organized but have accomplished nothing beyond organization, learn why they have failed in the work, and then could teach them the best way to overcome the peculiarities of their communities. This cannot be done through correspondence—especially when local representatives will not take enough interest to write. No one can force a reply to a letter, and there are many people who neglect to write. The campaign must be taken to such places. It is time that the citizens of Michigan realized the necessity of employing an efficient field worker to carry on aggressive work throughout the State.

Considering the money expended the State Association has met with excellent results. This is largely due to the cordial coöperation of many individuals who have taken an active interest in local work. One important result of the anti-tuberculosis work thus far is shown by the morbidity and mortality reports for 1911. While the number of deaths reported in 1911 was slightly less than in 1910, the number

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

## **PNEUMONIA**

## **TYPHOID FEVER**

## **MENINGITIS**

## **DIPHTHERIA**

## **WHOOPING-COUGH**

## **SCARLET FEVER**

## **MEASLES**

## **SMALLPOX**

*Courtesy State Board of Health.*

DEATHS IN MICHIGAN, 13 YEARS, 1898-1910.

(Compiled from Secretary of State's Vital Statistics.)

of living cases reported far exceeded that for 1910. Although many cases are still unreported, through the State Law, the increasing co-operation of physicians, and the education of the public, we hope not only to materially decrease the annual death rate from this disease, but to secure the early diagnosis of incipient cases of tuberculosis, and the reporting of all known cases.

Through a 16-page Monthly Bulletin we shall try to keep in closer touch with already existing societies during 1912, to interest new people in the work, and to educate the public generally concerning the great crusade to stamp out tuberculosis.

## THE STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

The State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis was established by an Act of Legislature of 1905. It is located two and one-half miles southwest of the village of Howell, in Livingston County, on a site which overlooks a stretch of surrounding country twenty to twenty-five miles in radius.

The buildings consist of an administration building surrounded by cottages for patients. The cottages are so arranged that they provide an opportunity for patients to remain continually out of doors and, at the same time, afford them a comfortable dressing and toilet room.

There are accommodations for eighty-six at the institution, which number is expected to be increased as rapidly as the appropriations allow.

The treatment provides the three essentials—continual living in the open air, nourishing food, and regulated rest or exercise. Medicines are used only to assist in the complications which arise.

Any person who has been a resident of the State for one year can apply for admission. The proper way is to send to the Superintendent or receive from some one of the examining physicians an application blank, which should be fully filled out and sent to the Superintendent of the Sanatorium. If an applicant is found eligible for admission under the

rules, he is so notified and is admitted at once or put on the "waiting list" to await a vacancy.

Those who are able to do so are expected to pay their own way at the rate of seven dollars per week. This covers board, lodging, medical attendance, medicines, and plain laundry. This sum does not cover the actual expense of the patient's maintenance. The balance is paid by means of an appropriation from the State Legislature. Those who are unable to pay should receive a blank certificate from the Superintendent and go to the Superintendents of the Poor of their respective counties, and, in case that body decides to send an accepted applicant, the certificate is filled out and signed by them and is brought by the applicant when admitted. By this method a charge of seven dollars per week is made to the county issuing the certificate.

If one is unable to provide the proper clothing, the Superintendents of the Poor are required by law to provide the same for any applicant whom they send, and also provision is made, by Section 18, as follows:

"All persons entitled to admission to the Sanatorium, who are not a charge upon the county but who, on account of their poverty, are unable to provide themselves with suitable clothing or other necessary articles, shall receive the same aid from the Superintendents of the Poor of their respective counties, while attending the Sanatorium, as is provided in this act for those who are a county charge. All proper expenses incurred by the Superintendents of the Poor under this or the preceding section shall be a charge against their respective counties and shall be defrayed out of the poor fund of such county."

In winter weather it is found that a warm coat, high overshoes, two extra heavy blankets, and a bathrobe, are absolutely necessary, besides the usual clothing. In summer one good blanket and bathrobe, with the usual personal necessities, only are required. The shoes should be fitted with rubber heels. It is considered advisable, if the Superintendents of the Poor so desire, that the purchase of the bathrobes and blankets be made by the county and that they be left at the institution for the use of patients from that county. A written order to that effect should accompany the order to purchase.



The Sanatorium carries a stock of heavy blankets on hand for sale, at cost, to those desiring them.

The institution was established and planned with the idea of caring only for the early favorable cases of the disease. Other cases are admitted from time to time, as opportunity permits, in order that they may be trained and educated in the care of themselves and their families, that they may not be a menace to the community.

The institution is in no sense a home for consumptives. The period of stay is limited to six months unless for unusual reasons it is deemed advisable for a patient to remain longer.

Bills are payable monthly in advance.

No distinctions of any kind are made between paying patients and patients receiving aid from the State. Medical considerations alone will decide all questions covering patients while at the Sanatorium.

Each patient who is physically able is required to care for his own bed and locker, assist in caring for his own cottage, and do such other work about the Sanatorium as may be deemed advisable and beneficial to him by the physician in charge.

Howell is reached by the Pere Marquette and Ann Arbor railroads. The Sanatorium conveyance meets the trains which arrive about 10:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.—Sundays excepted—when notified to do so. At other times patients are expected to secure their own conveyance from the station.

Each patient is accepted for a period of thirty days on trial.

Each patient should plan to stay at the institution the six months period, as permission to return home is given only for the most urgent reasons.

Any difference between the date of the county certificate and the date of entrance will have to be paid by the patient.

Visitors can obtain meals but not lodging at the Sanatorium.

For further information and all correspondence concerning patients, address,

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
State Sanatorium, Howell, Mich.

## LIST OF EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

Adrian .....	Ara B. Hewes
Albion .....	G. C. Hafford
Allegan .....	A. L. Robinson
Alma .....	E. T. Lamb
Alpena .....	J. D. Dunlop
Alpena .....	C. M. Williams
Ann Arbor .....	W. B. Hinsdale
Ann Arbor .....	V. C. Vaughan
Bad Axe .....	W. J. Herrington
Battle Creek .....	A. F. Kingsley
Bay City .....	A. E. Hinsdale
Bay City .....	John McLurg
Benton Harbor .....	W. C. Bastar
Benton Harbor .....	C. N. Sowers
Big Rapids .....	A. A. Spoor
Big Rapids .....	W. A. Whitney
Boyne City .....	J. H. Bennett
Bronson .....	S. M. Cornell
Cadillac .....	George D. Miller
Centerville .....	F. A. Pratt
Charlotte .....	W. H. Rand
Cheboygan .....	W. E. Chapman
Clare .....	F. R. Gray
Coldwater .....	E. F. Gamble
Crystal Falls .....	C. F. Larson
Detroit .....	Bruce Anderson
Detroit .....	H. J. Hartz
Detroit .....	E. S. Sherrill
Detroit .....	E. L. Shurly
Detroit .....	H. Lee Simpson
Dowagiac .....	G. R. Herkimer
Escanaba .....	Harry W. Long
Flint .....	J. C. McGregor
Flint .....	A. J. Reynolds
Gaylord .....	Elmer L. Ford
Gladwin .....	C. G. Suylandt
Grand Rapids .....	C. H. Johnston
Grand Rapids .....	M. C. Sinclair
Grand Rapids .....	R. H. Spencer
Grayling .....	S. N. Insley
Greenville .....	F. A. Johnson
Hancock .....	J. E. Scallon
Hillsdale .....	S. B. Frankhauser
Holland .....	J. J. Mersen

Howell .....	W. C. Huntington
Ionia .....	G. P. Winchell
Ironwood .....	A. J. O'Brien
Jackson .....	R. G. Hendrick
Jackson .....	J. C. Smith
Jackson .....	N. H. Williams
Kalamazoo .....	B. N. Epler
Kalamazoo .....	A. H. Rockwell
Kearsarge .....	A. C. Roche
Lansing .....	A. J. Drolett
Lansing .....	C. G. Jenkins
Lansing .....	C. M. Watson
Manistee .....	J. S. Dandall
Manistique .....	G. M. Livingston
Marquette .....	H. J. Hornbogen
Marquette .....	R. C. Markham
Monroe .....	Denias Dawe
Monroe .....	C. T. Southworth
Mt. Clemens .....	J. M. Croman
Mt. Clemens .....	H. F. Taylor
Muskegon .....	Jacob Oosting
Muskegon .....	John Vander Laan
Olivet .....	A. H. Burleson
Owosso .....	J. D. Crum
Petoskey .....	O. L. Ramsdell
Petoskey .....	G. E. Reycraft
Pinckney .....	H. F. & C. L. Sigler
Pontiac .....	E. Orton
Port Huron .....	A. F. Randall
Port Huron .....	C. B. Stockwell
Richmond .....	C. E. Green
Saginaw .....	J. D. Bruce
Saginaw .....	J. H. Cowell
St. Johns .....	F. C. Dunn
Sandusky .....	James W. Scott
Sault Ste. Marie .....	F. H. Husband
Shelby .....	W. L. Griffin
Traverse City .....	E. B. Minor
Vassar .....	L. J. Gibson
Ypsilanti .....	F. E. Westfall



## TREASURER'S REPORT

### REMITTANCES FROM BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Detroit .....	\$ 79.00
Mrs. B. C. Whitney.	
Hastings .....	25.00
Mr. M. E. Osborne.	
Houghton County .....	103.50
Mrs. D. L. Robinson.	
Manistee .....	57.00
Dr. S. Szudrawski.	
Manistique .....	5.00
Mrs. A. M. LeRoy.	
Olivet .....	5.00
Mr. J. H. Bosworth.	
Paw Paw .....	6.50
Mrs. W. F. Hoyt.	
Ypsilanti .....	70.00
Dr. F. E. Westfall.	

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\$ 351.50

### REMITTANCES FROM MEMBERS.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.....	25.00
Miss Clara E. Dyar, Detroit .....	25.00
Dr. Robert B. Harkness, Houghton .....	25.00
Miss Frances Hubbard, Houghton .....	25.00
Mrs. Frances Hubbard, Houghton .....	25.00
Mr. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids .....	25.00
Mrs. Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids .....	25.00
Received from State memberships, 1911.....	55.00

(See list of State members.)

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\$ 230.00

### DONATIONS.

Mr. R. E. Olds, Lansing .....	\$ 25.00
Mr. John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids.....	10.00
Mrs. M. C. Cronin, Mount Clemens .....	5.00

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\$ 40.00

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Easter stamp sale .....	\$ 419.60
Sale Post Cards .....	\$ 55.75
Rent Slides .....	4.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Miss Walton, Salary .....	\$ 750.00
Annual Report .....	475.00
Mr. George Wahr .....	466.69
Ann Arbor Press, .....	88.95
G. Cramer Co., Lantern Slides .....	36.46
2,000 Christmas Seal Buttons .....	11.00
6 Michigan Maps .....	6.00
Typewriter Ribbons .....	3.50
Annual Convention Programs .....	3.00
Michigan Census Map .....	2.50
Sermons and Sermon Extracts (National) .....	2.00
Stamps .....	1.60
Detroit Rubber Stamp Co. ....	1.53
Report Int. Tub. Con. ....	1.10
Edwards Bros., Ink .....	1.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,850.33</b>

## SUMMARY REPORT.

Easter Stamp Sale .....	\$ 419.60
Branch Societies .....	351.50
Memberships .....	230.00
Post Cards .....	55.75
Donations .....	40.00
Rent Slides .....	4.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1100.85</b>
Balance on hand January 1, 1911 .....	\$ 761.80
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1862.65</b>
Expenditures .....	<b>\$1850.33</b>
<b>Balance .....</b>	<b>\$ 12.32</b>

## ITEMIZED LIST OF EXPENDITURES PAID THROUGH MR. WAHR, BOOKSELLER, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

1911.

Jan.	7	A. S. Lyndon .....	\$ 16.00
		Western Union .....	.25
	10	1 box bands .....	.40
		2 erasers .....	.20
	13	Dr. Warthin .....	.50
		Postal telegram .....	.40
	19	1 Path finder .....	.10

	23	Annie Condon .....	.40
		Cousin & Hall .....	1.50
		A. S. Lyndon .....	5.40
Feb.	24	Mich. State Tel. Co. ....	1.66
		4 A. A. Files .....	1.00
	23	Stamps, 5c .....	10.00
Mar.	1	Stamps, 2c .....	10.00
	2	4 pkg. mimeograph paper .....	2.40
	3	Freight .....	.25
	11	A. S. Lyndon .....	4.65
	17	Post Cards .....	1.00
	23	Stamps .....	10.00
	31	1 bottle ink .....	.10
April	4	Stamps, 1c .....	10.00
		Stamps, 2c .....	10.00
		Stamps, 5c .....	10.00
	5	1 pkg. mimeograph paper .....	.60
		1 qr. stencil paper .....	1.75
		3 pkg. mimeograph paper .....	1.80
	11	Blotter .....	.05
		Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	3.70
		2 letter files .....	.50
	12	Telegraph .....	.35
May	2	25,000 envelopes .....	57.00
	5	400 envelopes .....	3.25
		50 legal folders .....	.55
		2 boxes clips .....	.50
		1 box paper .....	.55
	10	Dr. Warthin .....	11.35
	15	Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	.95
	20	Western Union .....	1.24
	24	Stamps .....	10.00
	29	National Association .....	2.48
June	2	Tyler Pub. Co. ....	19.49
	6	Express .....	.35
	8	1,000 envelopes .....	9.50
	14	Express .....	.75
	20	Stamp (rubber) .....	.45
July	2	500 Stamps, 5c .....	25.00
		500 Stamps, 2c .....	10.00
	7	6 sheets cardboard .....	.60
	12	Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	3.00
	13	500 stamps, 5c .....	25.00
		500 stamps, 2c .....	10.00
		200 stamps, 1c .....	2.00
	17	6 sheets cardboard .....	.25
		American Express .....	.40
	19	Cardboard .....	.25
		Cardboard .....	.25
		250 envelopes .....	2.25
		American Express .....	.40
	26	400 stamps, 1c .....	4.00
		100 stamps, 2c .....	2.00
		Paste .....	.05
		Rubber bands .....	.20
		2 note books .....	.10
Aug.	4	Express .....	.63



	5	500 stamps, 2c .....	10.00
		500 stamps, 1c .....	5.00
		1 pkg. envelopes .....	.10
Sept.	16	Express charges .....	.75
	26	300 stamps, 2c .....	6.00
		1,000 stamps, 1c .....	10.00
		1 box stencil paper .....	1.75
	27	American Express .....	1.44
	28	5 pkg. paper .....	3.00
		Note book .....	.10
Oct.	7	Edwards Bros. ....	2.00
	9	1,000 stamps, 1c .....	10.00
	12	200 cards .....	.40
	14	Spindle .....	.10
	18	Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	.35
	20	500 stamps, 2c .....	10.00
Nov.	1	25 sheets cardboard .....	2.00
		1 ball twine .....	.15
		8 pkg. mimeograph paper .....	4.00
	6	American Express .....	1.40
	10	Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	3.50
	14	American Express .....	1.73
	17	Stamps, 1c .....	10.00
		Stamps, 2c .....	10.00
	20	40 sheets wrapping paper .....	1.30
	21	American Express .....	3.13
	25	American Express .....	4.52
	27	1 box bands .....	.60
		1 ball twine .....	.15
	29	American Express .....	3.82
Dec.	4.	American Express .....	3.56
		100 envelopes .....	.90
		1 ball twine .....	.05
	6	24 sheets cardboard .....	1.92
	9	Stamps, 2c .....	10.00
		Stamps, 1c .....	10.00
		Note book .....	.05
		American Express .....	1.46
		Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	2.13
	11	Michigan State Tel. Co. ....	2.55
	12	American Express .....	3.46
		Western Union .....	2.55
	16	American Express .....	2.72
		Koch & Nichols, Rent of Chairs .....	.50
	26	American Express .....	.30
	29	1 box stencil paper .....	1.75
	30	Stamps .....	5.00
		Desk Calendar .....	.75
Total .....			\$466.69



## WILL YOU NOT HELP IN THE MICHIGAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

### WE AIM

**To Overcome Ignorance                      To Drive Out Disease**  
**To Prevent Unnecessary Death    To Lower the Cost of Living**  
**To Increase the Sum Total of Happiness**

Will you not, by joining the association and thoroughly informing yourself, make possible this great conservative and preventive social movement in your ward, village, city, township or county?

Join local and State Association—fee \$1.00 yearly. State Association alone, \$1.00. Life members, \$25.00. Patrons, \$200.00.

The following blank may be cut out and sent to the State Secretary, Carol F. Walton, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CAROL F. WALTON,  
Medical Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

I desire to become a .....member of  
the Michigan Association for the Prevention and Relief  
of Tuberculosis and enclose herewith \$...... for  
such membership.

Name .....

Address .....













